The New-York Times.

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Editorial from Boston Herald. One of the most influential papers in the United States. Read carefully.

AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
THE HOTTENTOTS
HAVE LONG USED
BUCHU
FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch Physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now

COME INTO GENERAL USE.

IT IS GIVEN CHIEFLY IN

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER AND URETHRA, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS AND BEARING DOWN, OR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions.

TO NEGLECT THEM,
However slight may be the attack,
IS SURE TO AFFECT THE BODILY HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS.

Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

And when taken in the early stages of the disease,

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic. The proprietor, with upward of

THIRTY THOUSAND
UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES,

And hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years,

HAS NOT BEEN IN THE HABIT OF RESORTING TO THEIR PUBLICATION.

He does not do this, from the fact that his remedies rank as standard;

THEY DO NOT NEED
TO BE
PROPPED UP BY CERTIFICATES
THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,
LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN,
STANDS,
SIMPLE, PURE AND MAJESTIC

Having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID AND FLUID EXTRACTS

embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are composed.

THEY ARE LEFT
TO THE INSPECTION OF ALL.
A READY AND CONCLUSIVE
TEST OF THEIR PROPERTIES

Will be a comparison with those set forth in the

UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY.

N. Y. S. VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th-av. and 79th-st., Central Park.
A HOUSE AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Letter directed to H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, recommending his

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In cases of

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu, presented to the Institute, have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieut. A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from that daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of "your Buchu" with the children under our charge may save many a superintendent and matron of boarding-schools and asylums a great amount of annoyance, and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than habit, punishment that is (not knowing that it is weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly bestowed upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am,

Yours, very respectfully, COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

These remedies are prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience,

And we believe them to be reliable; in fact, we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a

PERMANENT SUCCESS
AND
MR. HELMBOLD'S SUCCESS IS CERTAINLY
PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.
HIS DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Is not excelled, if equaled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that City, to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Nothing Received by the Cable Last Night.

A Break in the St. Lawrence Gulf Telegraph.

Arrival of the Mails by the Moravian.

Our Correspondence and Newspaper Files.

Military Burdens of European Nations.

How Their Systems Compare with that of the United States.

The Negotiations Between Hanover and Prussia.

THE DUKE DE PERSIGNY ON THE EMPIRE.

Resignation of Drouyn De Lhuys and the Roman Question.

Terrible Suffering from Famine in India.

MAILS BY THE MORAVIAN.

The Fate of Hanover—The Recovery of the Cable of 1865—Miscellaneous News.

The mails by the *Moravian, viâ* Quebec, covering dates to Sept. 6, reached this City yesterday afternoon. By them we have the following interesting detail of news.

FRANCE.

THE COST OF ARMIES IN PEACE.

An Important and Instructive Table—What it Costs European Nations to Maintain Armies—What Might be Gained by Reducing the Forces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

Here is a curious and instructive table, which I take from the *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*. Based upon calculations inferior rather than in excess of the reality, it exhibits at a glance the cost of *armed peace* to the nations of Europe, and immediately suggests a contrast with the system of the United States, by no means flattering to the political economy of the Old World:

COUNTRIES.	Army—Number of Men Really Maintained from 1860 to 1863.	Population.	Military Expenses per Annum: 1860—1863. Francs.	Cost per Soldier. Frs.	Number of Inhabitants to each Soldier.	Proportion of Military Expenses to the Total Expenses of the Country. Per Cent.
German Diet	178,576	16,960,512	82,698,687	463	95	20
Austria	467,241	35,019,058	336,354,230	720	75	25
Belgium	40,115	4,671,183	[illegible]	804	117	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]	126,661,671	1,046	129	[illegible]
Papal States	8,345	684,300	[illegible]	500	77	[illegible]
France	513,349	37,300,000	683,645,395	1,311	73	[illegible]
Greece	10,921	1,096,000	[illegible]	489	100	[illegible]
Holland	59,431	3,659,446	46,987,960	791	60	[illegible]
Italy	314,235	[illegible]	329,661,141	1,049	70	[illegible]
Prussia	214,482	18,500,416	[illegible]	728	86	[illegible]
Great Britain	300,823	29,183,319	672,423,375	2,231	97	[illegible]
Russia	1,235,000	64,000,000	628,240,000	529	52	[illegible]
Denmark	80,000	2,604,024	17,635,618	220	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	67,887	[illegible]	17,039,634	357	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway	18,157	1,653,734	8,447,706	465	91	[illegible]
Turkey	429,000	38,000,000	159,000,000	330	79	[illegible]
Roumania	2,050	4,000,000	11,800,000	590	200	[illegible]
Serbia	2,500	986,000	904,400	367	394	[illegible]
Switzerland (nothing)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals and Averages	3,815,847	239,495,195	3,221,400,546	844	76	32

It appears from this carefully prepared table, that in time of peace Europe keeps in arms nearly four millions of men, at an annual cost of over three thousand millions of francs, or considerably upwards of six hundred million of dollars. Thirty-two per centum of the total annual disbursements of Europe are appropriated to the maintenance of this colossal army.

Now let us suppose for a moment that all the nations of Europe were to effect an arrangement by which they should agree to diminish their armies one-half. Immediately, 1,907,924 men, from 20 to 35 years of age, constituting the bone and sinew of the population, would be given back to the occupations of peace, and a saving of sixteen hundred millions of francs realized in the finances of Europe. With this sum, estimating the cost of railways at 150,000f. per kilometre, (five-eighths of a mile) Europe would annually add 10,000 kilometres of new track to the existing lines, and would still have a surplus sufficient to establish a free school in every country commune.

After these ameliorations had been attained, the amount thus economized by reducing the military expenses might be applied to the progressive diminution of the national debts. The annual interest of the total European debt now absorbs in the neighborhood of 2,300 millions of francs, which, capitalized at the average rate of 4 per cent., and representing a capital of 57,500 millions of francs, would accomplish the entire reimbursement of the debt (exclusive of compound interest) in about thirty-six years. If, on the contrary, the different nations preferred to apply these 1,600 millions to the reduction or suppression of taxes weighing most heavily upon production and consumption, not only would the burdens of the people be lightened, but, at the same time, a new and extraordinary impulse would be given to the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the continent.

An additional element of prosperity would be the return to the labors of peace of nearly two millions of able-bodied men, now spending the best years of their lives in camps and barracks. Estimating the average daily salary of these 2,000,000 at two francs to each man, and supposing their wages to represent in value one-fifth part of the product of their labor, we should find this pacific army, henceforward enrolled beneath the standard of useful toil, creating a daily product of 20,000,000 francs, or amounting every year to 7,000,000,000. Large capitals, now employed in the manufacture of objects necessary to the equipment and arming of the 2,000,000 soldiers, would be free to be applied to other and incomparably more useful branches of industry.

The moral amelioration would be equally great, and to the advantage of Europe, by restoring to their homes, their families and their avocations so vast a number of men in the flower of life, but now condemned to spend several years in the idleness of garrisons, forgetting all habits of industry, and acquiring tastes difficult to lay aside when their time of military service has expired.

These considerations are suggested by the constant efforts in favor of European disarmament, of that eminent journalist, M. EMILE GIRARDIN, and those who assist him in conducting the *Liberté*, which is one of the youngest and deservedly most successful of the independent journals of Paris. The writers of the *Liberté*, with M. DE GIRARDIN at their head, are all gentlemen of marked ability, and the cause of peace could not possess more capable or more eloquent advocates. In its incessant appeals to the Emperor NAPOLEON to set the other nations of Europe the example of disarming, the *Liberté* frequently adverts, in terms of unbounded admiration, to the wise policy of the United States, which, maintaining in time of peace an army sufficient merely to preserve internal order and protect the settlers of the Far West, are still recognized and respected by the whole world as a Power of the first order.

HANOVER AND PRUSSIA.

A DEPUTATION TO THE KING.

The Address of the Deputation—The Reply of King William.

A dispatch dated Berlin, Sept. 3, says:

A deputation from Hanover, consisting of the former Minister, VON MUNCHHAUSEN, Councillor VON ROSSING, and the Vice President of the Chief Court of Appeal at Celle, HERR VON SCHLEPEGRELL, recently had a long audience of the King. The object of the deputation was to present the subjoined address:

MOST GRACIOUS KING: We trust your Majesty will permit us to lay at the foot of your throne the following wishes affecting the fate of our country the Kingdom of Hanover.

It is true that numerous addresses bearing upward of 64,000 signatures have recently been forwarded to your Majesty, appealing to your wisdom and love of justice to permit the continuance of our kingdom under the rule of the Princes of its native House. It would also have been easy largely to increase the number of those signatures within a very brief period if your Majesty's Civil Commissioner had not taken the severest measures of police repression against the propagation of addresses expressing solely the almost unanimous wishes of the country in the most moderate form. But it is not this of which we now complain; for we know how utterly such proceedings are opposed to your Majesty's straightforward and noble feelings. Doubts have, however, been expressed whether those addresses have really reached you Majesty's hands. The signitaries at least have not hitherto received any reply, while the newspapers daily report the gracious answers your Majesty has been pleased to return to petitions in a contrary sense, the signitaries of which cannot be regarded as representatives of the Hanoverian people, either with respect to their numbers or their personal importance.

We trust this fact will be considered adequate justification for our once more venturing, with all respect, the attempt to request a gracious hearing for the expression of the feelings entertained by the overwhelming majorities of our fellow-citizens.

Your Majesty may rest assured that, whatever our former position in the so-called German question, no doubt any longer exists among us, after the victorious results of the Prussian arms, that Prussia and Prussia alone is called upon to be the leading Power in the new Confederation to be established, and that as such the privileges must be readily and unreservedly conferred upon her in ample measure which she may consider requisite for the effective execution of her historic mission. But that the sacrifice of the existence of our State—still, even with such limitation of its sovereignty, fraught with vigorous life—is essential for this purpose, is not clear to its inhabitants, and they also do not fear the often-heard pretext that the Crown of Hanover thus restricted would be an unreliable neighbor to the Crown of Prussia. Surely the privileges of military supremacy which would be conceded to the latter would suffice to avert any threatening danger, even if, after the solution of the German question, the geographical position of both countries, the similarity of character in their population, the identity of their commercial interests, do not represent fully adequate guarantees for the Federal good faith of the weak neighbor. If, further, no sufficient pledge for reliable alliance were considered to exist in the person of the present holder of the Hanoverian Crown, the latter, as your Majesty's Government is aware, has expressed his readiness to renounce the Crown in favor of his heir.

It is our most respectful opinion that the political question, therefore, seems to take the simple shape whether it is more advantageous to the Crown of Prussia to acquire some two millions of faithful allies or of unwilling subjects among whom those sincerely devoted to the kingdom will discontentedly withdraw from public affairs, while among the remainder the elements hostile to the Crown of your Majesty's own country will find a welcome reinforcement.

It is not, however, in especial to your Majesty's political sagacity, but above all to the justice and lenity to which your heart is naturally inclined, that we feel ourselves in this final hour forced in unbounded confidence to appeal. It cannot be agreeable to your Majesty to dethrone a Prince whose dynasty has been connected with the country for nearly a thousand years, and who equally wears his crown by the grace of God—to dethrone him simply because, taking a different view of the Federal law, up to that time valid, to the view entertained by your Majesty's advisers, he considered himself legally prevented from unhesitatingly adopting your Majesty's German policy, and thus by an unfortunate concatenation of circumstances was ultimately forced to employ his army against your Majesty's troops, whom they had previously never opposed, but by whose side they had often victoriously fought in joyful brotherhood of arms.

Your Majesty—The fate of this Prince, nearly related to your illustrious house, has, by the inscrutable will of God, been placed in your Majesty's hands. At the bier of King ERNEST AUGUSTUS, your Majesty's lamented royal brother, once promised to be to him a faithful support. We trust your Majesty will redeem this promise of your royal predecessor, and the irrevocable conquest of many thousands and true and thankful hearts will then offer to your Majesty far more imperishable laurels than the subjection of a weak enemy can ever afford.

With deepest respect, &c.

To this address King WILLIAM delivered the following reply:

I am glad to see you here, gentlemen, for I can but respect and honor the feeling with which German men faithfully adhere to the dynasty whose connection with them has lasted for centuries, and has ripened the fruits of mutual attachment and devotion. I should esteem the Hanoverians less if they had taken no step evidencing their warm adherence to their native ruling house to which I am nearly related. I am induced thereby to explain to you at length the reasons which have caused me, greatly against my original intention, and after repeated strong contests with my desire to permit the independence of my former allies in the Germanic Confederation to continue to have recourse to the annexation already in process of execution, and, therefore, not to be recalled.

At the time I just entered upon my present position I stated that the intentions I entertained for the benefit of Prussia and of Germany were based upon effecting none other than moral conquests. This expression has been laughed at and derided, even scoffed at in many quarters, and yet I give you now the firm assurance that my plans have never gone beyond this object, and that when as a man seventy years of age I pass to conquests effected by force, I do this only constrained by the force of circumstances, by the incessant attacks of my pretended Federal allies, and by duty towards that Prussia which has been intrusted to my charge.

At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation care was taken by those States which feared dangers to the preservation of their influence from the evident moral elevation Prussia even then displayed, that the Federal territory of Prussia should remain seperated by independent States. Since the existence of the Bund this situation has been made use of by constantly renewed attacks, promoted chiefly by Austrian influence—by purchase of the German, French and English Press, to excite and keep alive constant apprehension in those States of Prussian violence and lust of conquest and to offer persistent opposition to the endeavors to infuse into the Bund units and improvement in material and moral interests, carried on with zeal, but respect for all rights through the reigns of three Prussian sovereigns.

These endeavours have remained fruitless. They have led to an unfriendly attitude of Hanover towards Prussia—interrupted almost exclusively during the reign of King ERNEST AUGUSTUS by more intimate relations—which during the political complications of recent years has often become hostile without any cause being given upon the part of Prussia.

This was the condition of affairs when my position in Holstein was again and again attacked and disturbed by Austria, up to a degree Prussia was no longer able to bear. Before, however, I found myself compelled to resolve upon extreme measures, I succeeded not in removing, but in once more postponing, the danger, by the conclusion of the Gastein Convention; for during the operation of that convention one veil after the other was removed, which had hitherto concealed the intention of Austria actively to commence the long threatening and constantly more and more unavoidable contest with Prussia—the contest for preponderating influence in Germany. This influence is the vital element of Prussia, and not to have accepted the struggle would have been to sacrifice her existence. The Holstein question was thereby pressed into the background.

Two bases were essential to carry out this great contest: First—Conviction of the justice of our claims, which alone could enable us to hope for the protection of the Most High, by conferring upon us that success in war which lies in His hand. Second—The instrument by which this was to be effected—namely, the Prussian army. I had no doubt that the instrument was effective, for my whole life had been devoted to the development of the army, and I could trust myself to form an opinion as to its capability. It appeared to me clear that the demands of Prussia were just, because she could not continue to exist and develop herself prosperously without their fulfillment, and therefore I determined with a heavy heart upon the decisive struggle, committing its issue to God. The results that have signalized the contest of two mighty States for existence, undreamt of previously by me in such extent, and unexampled for brevity in history, are a visible interposition of Providence, without which even the best disciplined army could not have gained such triumphs.

The position of the Government of your country prior to and during the development of these events is known to you. You are aware of the note of June 14, which was devoid of all foundation in Federal right, that only recognizes one species of execution, an execution to which—had it been voted—I could not have submitted, but which would have made the breach of the Confederation by Hanover less evidently hostile to Prussia. You are aware that negotiations for neutrality were carried on, of my repeated fruitless summons to join the northern alliance in the night of June 14, of the expedition of the Hanoverian army with its King, and of the catastrophe at Langensalza, where I do not say that I was the victor, but which in its consequences led to the annihilation of the Hanoverian army.

Even after the surprisingly great results which have given me free scope in the arrangements I intend to make, neither an address nor a deputation would have been required to point out to me the gravity of the step you wish to see avoided. Nevertheless, I repeat my thanks that you have spoken out frankly; indeed, it is more agreeble to me than the contrary, because it offers a prospect of better relations in the future. Still, the most mature examination, all the more painful because of the relationship to the House of Hanover, has induced me to determine upon the annexation as a duty to relieve my Prussia from the heavy sacrifices it has brought, and the probable return of the dangers to be in future apprehended from the unfriendly attitude of Hanover. I trust that mutual confidence will ultimately lead to content.

The chief of the deputation, HERR VON MUNCHHAUSEN, then said:

In addition to our admiration of the clearness of the summary we have just heard, and our most respectful thanks for the gracious reception your Majesty has extended to the deputation of a prostrate country, we beg to reply that we shall convey your Majesty's words as faithfully as is in our power to our countrymen and to our illustrious Queen at Herrenhausen, who has daily increased the love and admiration felt for her by the Hanoverians by the attitude she has observed during the recent months. We who now stand before your Majesty have long had no nearer relations with the Hanoverian Government, and are therefore not in a position to justify its proceedings toward your Majesty's Administration. We cannot, however, doubt that your Majesty's reply will make as deep and agitating an impression at home as upon our hearts, because the last hope of the preservation of any sort of independence is thereby taken from us. This hope was based less upon the fact that our petition prayed your Majesty's wisdom once more to take into consideration whether two millions of the most grateful allies under the Government of a different Prince of the same house to the King of whose conduct your Majesty complains, and after the transfer of the military supremacy, would not bring to the Kingdom of Prussia a greater accession of power than a similar number of unwilling subjects, than upon the other fact that the remembrance of the unvarying and faithful devotion of the lamented King ERNEST AUGUSTUS, my most gracious master, to the Royal House of Prussia, might hold back your Majesty's mighty hand from striking his Majesty's son and grandson from the roll of German sovereigns.

From this day forth, provided your Majesty's determination remains irrevocable, no other source remains for the most loyal and reasonable Hanoverian than the endeavor to convert the bitterness and excitement partially created by the intentions of annexation, into the sentiment of hopeless resignation to the unavoidable decrees of Providence.

The Fate of Hanover Sealed.

From the London Star, Sept. 6.

Hanover, then, is done with. There is an end of her—that is as a mediæval little Kingdom, governed by the descendants of "GEORGE the Elector." We are not at all sentimental enough to feel any regret at the change. Long before it was the fashion of London journalism to beplaster Count VON BISMARCK and his policy with fulsome and servile adulation, we insisted that the extinction of such Kingdoms as that of Hanover would probably be among the happy results of the crisis which was then only faintly foreshadowing itself. Doubtless every one must pity the fallen King of Hanover; pity him all the more deeply because of the drear and dismal infirmity which has darkened his existence so long. But we cannot help regarding the interests of the Hanoverian people, and of Germany in general, as of greater importance than those of any family, however ancient and respectable. The deputation which waited upon the King of Prussia was, be it observed, simply a deputation of Court functionaries. We are not aware that the people of Hanover have shown themselves in any way concerned to avert their absorption into a united Germany, or to withstand the supremacy of that great principle of nationality which is working such wonders in the reconstruction of Europe. Count VON BISMARCK and his sovereign are themselves only the servants, the more or less unconscious ministers and organs of that principle. The national movement which has washed away the House of Hanover will wash away that of Hohenzollern too, if Hohenzollern do not show itself wiser than Hanover did. We do not need to approve BISMARCK'S schemes or methods in order to be glad that he has been permitted to become an instrument for the consolidation and regeneration of the great German people. His schemes are, indeed, far from being played out. Some of the coming projects we can all anticipate; they have already cast their shadows broadly over Dresden; perhaps even over Vienna. Others are not so easily foreseen, although they seem sharply hinted at in that audaciously candid speech which the triumphant Minister delivered in the Berlin House of Representatives last Saturday, and in which he commented on the unfriendly attitude of most of the European Powers toward the consolidation of Germany. Reckless and aggressive as this speech may seem at first, it will prove perhaps to have statesmanship and prudence in it, if it be meant only as a formal and general warning to Europe that Germany will endure no foreign intermeddling in the progress of her strictly domestic revolution.

Thus read—and we see no reason to read it otherwise—the declaration of Count VON BISMARCK must command our sympathy and approval. In any case, non-German Europe has nothing to fear from schemes, if such exist in any brain, which would spread the domain of Prussian conquest beyond the limits of our outworn German royalties. The strength of Prussia is that she now represents German revolution against mediævalism, and we feel assured that she will be wise enough not to follow the course by which revolutionary France delayed her progress and flung away her successes. The moral which the Duke DE PERSIGNY has drawn from the Prussian victories is grotesquely inapplicable. In his blind and superstitious devotion to absolute Imperialism, he ascribes the success of Prussia to the fact that the King refused to be ruled by the people, and that the people at last had the wisdom to submit. But the truth is that Prussia has succeeded because unity is now felt to be the first condition of German liberty, which, once assured, it is known that the rest will follow. We are only now on the very threshold of the revolution which is to make Germany free. Among the first necessities of its success is the fall of such obsolete mediævalisms as the sovereignty of Hanover. We are not more inclined to bewail that event than to lament over the breaking of the eggshell which precedes the making of the omelette.

The Prussians in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A communication has been made to-day by the Prussian Commissioner to the President of the former Legislative Assembly of Frankfort, authorizing it to reassemble and pass resolutions. These resolutions, however, must refer only to the annual affairs of the town.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

A Dispatch from King William to the Italian Government.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Prussian Cabinet has addressed a dispatch to the Italian Government, notifying the conclusion of peace with Austria, and adding that Prussia desires the strengthening of her present cordial relations with Italy. The Italian Cabinet replied, assuring the Prussian Government that it attached the highest importance to the maintenance of a good understanding with Prussia, and that it would neglect nothing which could strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

By the treaty of peace with Hesse Darmstadt, Prussia obtains about twenty square miles of territory, with 60,000 inhabitants. Upper Hesse will form part of the North German Confederation, and the navigation tolls on the Rhine and Maine will be abolished.

The formal negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony have commenced.

The negotiations with Saxe Meiningen relative to the latter's entry into the North German Confederation have been broken off.

In to-day's sitting of the Upper House a debate took place on the usury laws. The Government bill was rejected in favor of the draft of the Committee. The first paragraph of the latter was adopted over the Government bill by 40 to 36 votes; and subsequently all the other paragraphs were also adopted. The bill for augmenting the capital of the Bank of Prussia was agreed to without debate.

FRANCE.

THE DUC DE PERSIGNY.

His Views on the Empire.

At the inauguration of the Diana Hall, at Montbrison, the ancient hall of the Forez Estates, which has recently been redecorated, the Duc DE PERSIGNY delivered an address, in which he said:

"The burden of past ages unconsciously weighs upon the mind as the weight of the atmosphere on the body. Ignorance and presumption alone could conceive the idea of getting rid of it. For wishing to suppress the past, the passions which contributed to the revolution rendered its realization impossible. On the other hand, by uniting the grand ideas of that epoch to the traditions of our history, the restoring hero secured their triumph. See with what wonderful art the principles of 1789 are united in his work with the slightly modified forms of the past; how all the new ideas, equality before the law, the abrogation of privileges, the right of admission for all citizens to public offices, the control over the Government by the nation in its right to vote the taxes, and the unification of all the elements of the nation—have been combined with the reëstablishment of the monarchical form of government, the return to Catholic worship, and the reorganization of a political and administrative hierarchy. Without the fact and theory of the empire, society would have been condemned to the perpetual agitations of a struggle of classes. The first duty of a prince is to secure public order. The sword which God or the nation gives him is not his own; it is the safeguard of all the interests of the people. To desire to tear it from his hands in the name of liberty is a sure sign that the liberty thus invoked is but a lie, for the true liberty cannot exist without authority. A Prince may expose his life to the steel of factions, and bury himself beneath the ruins of his throne; but he should never resign his sword. This great lesson of history has not always been understood or followed since the revolution. However, we have just seen it put in practice under remarkable circumstances by a foreign Prince, whom fortune has recompensed for his boldness. He likewise was exposed to the attacks of an imprudent liberalism. The deputies of Prussia, who in their inexperience believed that they were augmenting their new liberty by diminishing the privilege of the Crown, were certainly animated by honest intentions. But what would have occurred but for the resolution of the King? After having disarmed the Prince they would themselves have been exposed, without defence, to those violent spirits who are always ready to falsify the conditions of liberty and to exaggerate its consequences. Germany would probably at this moment be in the midst of anarchy, while now, by a just turn of opinion, the same men who would have trampled under foot the ruins of the monarchy proclaim the King as the benefactor of his country. The Empire is not to be muffled in the rags of past *régimes*, nor is the giant to be stretched on the bed of Procrustes. The France of to-day is about to see opened before her a whole world of development and practical liberty. To speak, indeed, of the petty processes of paltry liberty at a moment when the reign of a mighty democracy is beginning!—when the popular masses, so long disinherited and worked up by selfish schemers, demand their share of the banquet of civilization; when they demand of public power not words but acts, not the struggles of ambition, but life, light, and activity; and when in their mighty aspirations they say to the sovereign of their choice, 'King of the people, onward! Continue and complete your work; finish the machinery of the country; put the most remote hamlet in easy communication with the centres of intellect and prosperity; let labor be honored; let it become the principle, the nobility of the new society, and let it fertilize all parts of France. King of the people, onward! Let your sword assure the peace of the world; let the noble words of St. Helena be accomplished. Nationalities which are constituted under your auspices can only knit more closely the ties of European brotherhood. Onward, King of the people! March at the head of pacific victories, but retain with firm hand the sword which the people has confided to you,'"

A NEW ALLIANCE.

Indignation against France in Italy.

From the London Star.

It has been a favorite theory of some political gossips that an alliance between Austria, Italy, and France was on the carpet. They must have been very wild dreamers who thought such a thing possible just yet. Our correspondent in Florence describes the state of feeling in Italy as one of intense indignation against France for the manner in which the Emperor is dealing with Venetia. The people are angered greatly, and only wait their time to give proof of their passion. With Prussia, on the other hand, closer relations are being cultivated. Prussia, in notifying to Italy the conclusion of peace with Austria, expressed very warm sentiments toward Italy, and promised to do all that was possible to strengthen the cordial relations between the two countries. Italy replied in the same strain to Prussia, and there is little doubt that the two countries will cultivate the alliance.

The negotiations for the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy have commenced, and some of the articles have already been agreed upon. Italy, however, is not waiting for the conclusion of peace to reduce her military establishment. She has ordered the dismissal of 120,000 men. No one can doubt that this is wise policy. Italy has a prosperous future before her, if she now sets to work in real earnest in the improvement of her finances and the extension of her commercial relations with foreign countries.

FROM PARIS.

Resignation of Drouyn de Lhuys—The Roman Question.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866.

The silence of the Press on the resignation of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has been broken by one paper alone, and that is the Legitimist *Gazette de France*, which remarks that the outgoing Minister has not even been given time to hand over his portfolio to his successor. This prompt retreat, or expulsion, as the case may be, is certainly unprecedented. The truth, however, is that the late Minister of Foreign Affairs had pledged himself to support Austria *coute-qui-coute*, and therefore is violently opposed to the tremendous encroachments of Prussia on the territorial dominions, as well as on the political importance of the House of Hapsburg. His opinions being no longer in accordance with those of his sovereign, there was but one course to pursue. M. BENEDETTI, who is expected to-night from Berlin, is spoken of as likely to replace the Marquis DE MOUSTIER as Ambassador to the Porte.

The Ultramontane organ *Le Monde* manifests extreme uneasiness in consequence of counter orders issued by the Italian Government to certain officials at Turin, who were to have moved with their staffs to Florence during the course of this month. The 15th of September is nigh at hand, and this circumstance, in the opinion of *Le Monde*, foreshadows a march to the capital. "France quits Rome," writes the despairing contributor, "Austria makes advances to VICTOR EMMANUEL; Christian princes seem now inclined to hold out the hand of friendship to revolution rather than to rise in defence of the Holy Father;" and concludes with the pathetic exclamation—"All this is horrible but true!" For all this the convention of September will be carried out, and *Le Monde* may calm its fears. Rome is not the preoccupation of the hour. Whether the Rhenish frontiers are, or are not, is quite another question. In political circles an Imperial manifesto is talked of, in which "*toutes les eventualités*" of French policy will be laid before the public. Meanwhile, the following remarks made by a statesman on the news reaching Berlin of NAPOLEON III. having claimed the Rhenish frontier, are worth recording: "I do not believe that Count BISMARCK entered into any engagement with the Emperor at Biarritz, or the Emperor with him. France did not send an army to the Rhine either before or during the war, because that impolitic act would have had two disastrous results—that of realizing by one blow the military unity of Germany for a national war against France, in which France would have played a losing game in that she must have drowned her own principles in blood: that is, the principle of nationality; and then she must have contracted a monstrous alliance with Austria, and fight not only Italy created by her in 1859, but young Germany on the point of establishing universal suffrage. The problem is still the same. The question is whether an eternal alliance between two great peoples is to be formed, or whether the policy of former times is to be carried out. In the last case there is but one course to be adopted—France must send five hundred thousand men to the Rhine." There is a vast amount of common sense in the above *résumé* of the actual state of things. The late war has raised more questions than it has solved difficulties, and we may yet see the words of the Imperial letter of the 11th June bear fruit, although for the present their accomplishment is adjourned.

ENGLAND.

THE OLD CABLE.

Interesting Particulars of its Recovery.

The following additional details as to the manner in which the old cable was raised was given in the *Times*:

"From the moment of the fracture of last year's cable till last Sunday morning the reflecting marine galvanometer connected with the shore-end at Valencia has been incessantly watched. Night and day for a whole year an electrician has always been on duty watching the tiny ray of light through which signals are given, and twice every day the whole length of the wire—1,200 miles—has been tested for "conductivity" and insulation. The results of these tests were almost marvelous in their uniformity, and they showed conclusively that up to that point of fracture the cable was as perfect as on the day on which it left the works—apart, of course, from the improvement which always takes place in a wire submerged in the cool and uniform temperature of the great ocean depths. The object of observing the ray of light was, of course, not any expectation of a message, but simply to keep an accurate record of the condition of the wire. Sometimes, indeed, wild incoherent messages from the deep did come, but these were merely the result of magnetic storms and earth-currents which deflected the galvanometer rapidly and spelt the most extraordinary words, and sometimes even sentences of nonsense, upon the graduated scale before the mirror. Suddenly, last Sunday morning, at 6:45, while the light was being watched by Mr. MAY, he observed a peculiar indication about the light, which showed at once to his experienced eye that a message was near at hand. In a few minutes afterwards the unsteady flickering was changed to coherency, if we may use such a term, and at once the cable began to speak. The messages which have already appeared in our columns came with a distinctness and precision even greater than those of the cable laid this year. No repetition of a word or letter was necessary, and a few sentences of warm congratulation were at once sent back, and as quickly responded to from the *Great Eastern* by Mr. CANNING. Both the shore ends of last year's cable and that laid this year being in the little shanty at Foilhommerum, a message of the good news was at once sent through to Heart's Content, and a reply wishing every good fortune to the rest of the enterprise was sent back to Foilhommerum and transmitted to the *Great Eastern* in the centre of the Atlantic within a quarter of an hour. So also with the messages announcing to the Directors in London that the cable had been raised. These, though they can scarcely be said to have left Ireland before 7 o'clock, were delivered in the metropolis before 9, and return messages went back to the *Great Eastern* before mid-day. Now as to raising the cable itself. If any of our readers can imagine what the difficulty would be of picking up a little rope in Cheapside from the top of St. Paul's, they will be able to form a faint notion of the difficulty of lifting the wire lost last year in three miles' depth of water and in the middle of the Atlantic. Apparently, however, the ships, fitted with proper apparatus, found no more difficulty in grappling the cable than one might experience in raising night lines for eels. They all caught it, and caught it when and where they wanted. The weather was very rough, but, nevertheless, the *Medway*, which was the first on the ground, succeeded in catching it, raising it partly and buoying it. In the night, however, while a heavy sea was running, the buoy ropes gave way, and the cable went to the bottom again. It must be remembered that, from repeated soundings taken for the purposes of the telegraph, no ocean bed is so well known to us as the bottom of the Atlantic. Where the cable was grappled for it is covered with a soil composed literally of minute shells of the *diatomaceæ* tribe, so minute, in fact, as to be only visible under a microscope, and so fine in their organization as to prove that not the slightest motion can exist at those depths, for otherwise their delicate formation would be destroyed. On these the cable has lain harmlessly as on a bed of sand, and the grapnel, as we have said, at once caught it. The *Great Eastern* and the *Medway* did not arrive on the searching-ground till the 12th of the month, and after preliminary arrangements had been made for working in concert, the *Great Eastern*, on the evening of the 15th, caught and raised the cable more than 500 fathoms. In the act of buoying it, the buoy rope slipped, and it was again lost. On the second day she caught it again, and this time brought it to the surface. In the act of bringing it over the bows the grapnel surged, and the wire again plunged down to its resting place, three miles beneath the ships. Once more, within two days, it was raised by the *Great Eastern*, while the *Albany*, to the west, caught and broke it, and all the work had to be begun again. On the 26th the *Medway* caught it and brought it up a thousand fathoms, when, the sea being rough, and the strain on the grapnel sudden and violent from the pitching of the vessel, the rope broke. On the evening of the same day, however, the *Albany* caught it again and brought it to the surface, and the *Great Eastern*, to "make assurance doubly sure," got two miles of it on board and securely buoyed what was outside the vessel. The work of making the splice at once commenced, but not where the wire was fastened to the buoy. The *Great Eastern*, on the contrary, under-ran the wire to a considerable distance to the east in order to get rid of the tangle in which the different buoy and grapnel ropes must have involved its western extremity. After this necessary process some eighty miles of the wire were abandoned. The *Great Eastern* has now (Wednesday) about four more days' steaming to bring her safely into Heart's Content. Already she has passed the deepest water on her route; in fact, the very deepest water she can encounter was that from which she has raised the cable of last year. All fear, therefore, as to the safety of the line may be considered at an end, and by Sunday next at latest the shareholders will be in possession of two perfect lines. How much they may be congratulated on this may be guessed from the fact that their present line, which is steadily increasing in its returns, is already earning money at the rate of £900,000 a year. If there be any one individual to whom more than another the chief credit of the enterprise belongs, it is certainly Mr. GLASS. On him have mainly fallen the labor and the loss, and to him is due the honor of success.

MR. BRIGHT.

His Acceptance of the Dublin Banquet.

The following is Mr. BRIGHT'S letter accepting an invitation to a banquet in Dublin in the course of next month:

ROCHDALE, Sept. 1, 1866.

MY DEAR MR. DILLON: I am afraid you will think me long in answering your letter of the 2d ultimo, and in reply to the invitation to the proposed banquet, which has duly reached me.

The invitation is a very remarkable one, and I cannot doubt that it represents an important amount of public opinion in Ireland. To myself it is a testimony of approval and kind feeling which I estimate most highly, although it involves me in no small difficulty, for I have been hoping for a quiet autumn, with an absence of public meetings and of public labor.

I am not confident that my coming to Ireland will be of service, but as so many among you are of opinion that something may be done to make a more perfect union between the Liberals of Ireland and the Liberal Party here, with a view to wiser legislation for your country and for ours, I have not felt myself at liberty to refuse the invitation which has been sent to me.

I accept it with gratitude to those from whom it comes, and with a hope that in doing so I may not be stepping beyond the bounds of what seems to be my duty.

Sometime during the month of October will, I hope, be convenient to all concerned, but I must ask you to leave the precise day to be fixed two or three weeks hence. About the middle of the month will probably be the best time for me, if there be no objection to it on the part of my friends in Dublin.

With many thanks to you and those on whose behalf you have written to me, I am very sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

JOHN B. DILLON, Esq., M. P., Dublin.

The invitation sent to Mr. BRIGHT was in the following form:

To John Bright, Esq., M. P.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, admiring your public character, and grateful for your eloquent advocacy of the rights of our country, respectfully request your acceptance of a public banquet at Dublin at as early a day as your convenience will permit.

The Dublin *Evening Post* adds:

The list of names affixed included the majority of the municipal representatives of Dublin, besides members of provincial municipal bodies, and a large number of magistrates, Queen's Counsel and clergymen. The invitation was also signed by twenty-three members of Parliament, whose names are John Bagwell, George S. Bryan, J. Power, Bart., C. M. O'Loghlen, Bart., Benjamin Whitworth, Charles Moore, G. R. Barry, (Cork,) Myles O'Reilly, The O'Donohue, N. D. Murphy, John Brady, John Esmonde, R. J. Devereux, J. Gray, (Knt.,) R. Armstrong, (1st Sergt.,) J. A. Lawson, E. Sullivan, C. R. Barry, (3d Sergt.,) John F. Maguire, John B. Dillon, John A. Blake, D. J. Rearden.

The Lamirand Embezzlement.

From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Damascus*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday night last, brought over from Quebec among her passengers a M. ERNEST TURREAN LAMIRAND, in charge of a French detective. M. LAMIRAND was lately in the employ of a bank in the neighborhood of Paris, and succeeded in embezzling deposits to the extent of about £28,000 sterling. He escaped from France, and eventually found his way to Canada, where he was arrested by a Paris detective and brought over to England. At the Liverpool Police Court yesterday an application was made, on behalf of the French Consul, to have the prisoner brought before the local stipendiary; but Mr. RAFFLES refused, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was subsequently taken to Paris by the French detective.

INDIA.

A Fearful Picture of Suffering.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Calcutta on July 31, gives a fearful picture of the suffering caused by the famine in India. He says:

I started from Midnapore, a civil station about 70 miles southwest of the capital, on the morning of the 26th of June, and had hardly proceeded some seven miles when commenced the painful sights which, varying only in intensity, continued until I again returned to this place. Rain had fallen heavily during the night, and the palki men were trudging slowly through the mud, when a little after daybreak I saw two bodies under a tree. As there seemed to be a slight motion in one, I alighted, and on going up to it found, covered under an old cloth, with just a spark of life left in him, an old man slowly dying from hunger. He appeared as if he had a thin piece of transparent india rubber tightly drawn over his skeleton frame, so emaciated had he become. I gave him some beer, and he slowly faltered out his tale of woe. He said that he and his companion had left their homes, after seeing their families die from the effects of cholera or famine, and had got thus far on their journey toward Midnapore, hoping to get relief there, when one, struck by damp and hunger, dies on the road under a tree, and the other wakes to find his friend a corpse, and himself, exhausted and drenched by the heavy rains that had fallen during the night, unable to move. The dogs and jackals feast off the body, while this living skeleton but a few paces off is powerless to prevent them. He faintly begs from the passers-by, but in vain. Hunger is gnawing their vitals also. They all turn a deaf ear to his cry. The beer seemed to revive him, and I went to my palki to get some biscuits, but returned to find the poor sufferer in a state of coma, and in a few minutes he was dead. The half-picked body of his companion attested his tale. I continued my journey, passing at intervals the dead as they lay unburied and in every stage of decomposition on the side of the road. Sometimes I would see a cluster together. In one place there were twenty-two bodies within the space of half a mile; in another six close together; all more or less mangled and torn by the jackals, dogs and vultures. Pushing my way through the jungle and over paddy fields, often obliged to swim sundry streams swollen by the late floods, in one of which my palki was upset, I traversed one hundred and twenty miles of country, when I reached the house of a Mr. FALLS, an assistant in Messrs. WATSON & Co.'s indigo concern here. That gentleman informed me that a woman had died by the roadside, and that a living child was said to be at her breast. He sent out his servants, who returned saying that they had found the corpse and the child, but the mother's arm clasped the latter so tight that in bending it back, stiff and cold, it broke. They say that the living and the dead had been thus linked together for two days; at any rate, the poor little infant, exhausted by exposure and want, died as it was being released. The above gentleman and myself were traveling through a dense jungle. Miles away from any human habitation we perceived a famished native of the Sonthal tribe, lying on the ground; he had thrown himself down to meet a certain death; but a little brandy rekindles the vital spark, and, loth to leave him to be a prey for the jackal and leopard, we have him placed on the roof of a palki. The palki bearers, however, refused to budge an inch, saying that their caste would be gone. "*Suaviter in modo*" is tried, but "no go;" "*fortiter in re*" then came into play. They murmured, looked at the palki, asked for a bottle of grog, and then trudged along with their tipsy burden. The brandy had been too strong for him. I am glad to add that in twenty-four hours after this the burden was walking about. The misery entailed by the famine has brought out all the worst qualities of the lower class of natives. As a rule, affectionate and fond of their homes, they have in too many instances fled, leaving their wives and families to starve; but, as an eye witness in two two cases where nobler feelings held their sway, I here record them: A woman, with her three young children, crawls up to a planter's house just as luncheon was being carried from the table; she begs for the remainder of the curry and rice, which are at once taken out into the verandah and placed before her. Without attempting to eat, she quietly seats the three children round the dish, who in a few minutes demolish its contents, and although the mother is wasted to a skeleton, yet, mumbling her thanks, she turns away grateful that her offspring have been fed, even while she herself still hungereth. In another village we met a little girl and her mother, lying under a mango tree. Both were faint from hunger; they had been trying to keep life together by feeding on snails picked out of ponds, berries and lizards, where they could obtain them, but daily feeling weaker they had sunk down under a tree awaiting a lingering death. We get some boiled rice and put it before them. The younger is the stronger, the mother is too weak to raise herself. Although the child's big eyes flashed with a hungry gleam, yet her little hands, well filled, first seek the mother's mouth, and not until half the rice is thus gone does she herself eat. It is impossible to judge of the numbers that have died from actual want, as no returns are kept; but taking the three districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Midnapore, I should say quite 1,200 a day. In Balasore large plague pits have had to be dug near the towns to receive the bodies of those found dead near their precincts, but in too many instances the bodies are left to rot on the roadside.

HUNGARY.

Franz Pulszky—Political.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Count MORITZ ESTERHAZY, Minister without portfolio, is said to have resigned.

The Emperor of Austria has granted permission to FRANZ PULSZKY, a Hungarian exile, who held a Ministerial position under KOSSUTH in 1848, to visit his sick daughter in Hungary.

PESTH, Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The rumor of Baron SENNYEYE'S appointment as President of the new Hungarian Ministry is not yet confirmed. There are still prospects of the Deak party being victorious, and that Count ANDRASSY will be appointed President.

Cholera only prevails here to a limited extent.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ANOTHER SWITCH MISPLACED.

A Coal Train on the Reading Railroad Thrown off the Track—The Engineer Killed and Fireman Fatally Injured.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Through the misplacement of a switch a coal train was last night thrown off the track on a down grade, plunging into a hill on the grounds of SEYFERT, MCMANUS & Co. The engine, tender and twenty cars were demolished.

The engineer was buried beneath the ruins of the cars and taken out dead to-day.

The fireman was wedged between the firebox and the tender, where he was horribly burned, and was taken out after several hours of torture. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

It is supposed that the switch was maliciously misplaced.

NEW-JERSEY.

Election of A. G. Cattell United States Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The House to-day elected A. G. CATTELL United States Senator.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock and also elected Mr. CATTLE Senator.

Both Houses then adjourned.

The election will be confirmed by both Houses to-morrow.

The Democrats have entered a protest against the election, claiming:

1. That there was no vacancy.
2. That the law of Congress is unconstitutional.

CALIFORNIA.

Preparations to Receive Queen Emma—Arrival of a British Brig Reported Lost—Distillery Slop Milk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 17.

A fire destroyed a portion of the Mission Woolen Mill to-day. Loss $50,000, which is amply covered by insurance.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order to the commanding officer at Fort Point to fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Queen EMMA, should she arrive between sunrise and sunset.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a motion to remand the action of JOHN MCCALL *vs.* IRWIN MCDOWELL and Capt. DOUGLAS, for false imprisonment, to the State Court was denied.

The importer's price of Japan tea is 80 cents a pound.

The British brig *Ann Anderson*, from Yokohama, reported lost, arrived yesterday.

Mining shares are more active. Crown Point, $875; Chollar, $132; Yellow Jacket, $750; Ophir $210.

Legal-Tenders, 71¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Board of Supervisors passed an order last night to prohibit feeding milch cows on distillery slops, and prevent the sale of milk from diseased cows.

The ship *Sea-Serpent*, which sails for Hong Kong to-day carries $309,000 in treasure.

The British war steamer *Sparrow-Hawk* arrived yesterday from Victoria.

MAINE.

Boat Race at Portland—Brown the Victor.

PORTLAND, Maine, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

WALTER BROWN, of this city, beat JOSHUA WARD, of Newburgh, N. Y., in a three mile rowing match at noon to-day, in our harbor, by two boat lengths. Time 22¼ minutes.

Resignation of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, has resigned his position, in consequence of not approving of the policy of the President for the restoration of the Union.

Fire at Meadville.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

An old wooden building between the Colt and American Hotels, on Water-street, occupied by CLARK WOOD, grocer; WM. CORRY, harness-maker, and a cigar store, was destroyed by fire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss—the Colt House, damage by fire and water, was $2,500; American Hotel slightly damaged. Total loss about $6,000.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

SPANISH PAPERS AND OTHER MISCELLANIES. Hitherto Unpublished or Uncollected. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Arranged and edited by PIERRE M. IRVING. In two vols. crown 8 vo., with a portrait in *fac-simile* of the drawing by WILKIE, taken in Spain. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Minds debauched by sensational writing will scarcely find excitement enough in these volumes to gratify their morbid taste; but readers imbued with the genuine literary sense and sentiment will welcome them as a fresh instalment of an endeared intellectual banquet. The editor has wisely consulted the wishes of that class of readers who enjoy what is genuine, calm and tasteful in letters, in bringing together and before the public these hitherto neglected fragments of WASHINGTON IRVING's writings. They have a personal interest and a literary significance which makes them substantial additions to the pleasant array of volumes issued in uniform style, from the same pen: less connected and complete, they are, for that reason, more suggestive; we find the original impulse and the normal traits of IRVING's authorship, constant traces of his refinement and humor, new evidences of his loving the legendary and romantic, and the early manifestation of that simplicity and gracefulness of diction which first won him the praise of the judicious. The volume of Spanish Papers contains several hitherto unpublished romances and historic traditions, the scene and spirit of which belong to that poor and proud, that chivalrous and reticent land where he so fondly mused, in his prime, amid the beautiful decadence of the Alhambra, and whose modern manners are so well described in his correspondence while United States Minister at Madrid. While engaged upon his *Life of Columbus*, and *The Chronicle of Granada*, the author became acquainted with her rich, quaint, and partially explored mine of Spanish legendary lore, so melodiously embalmed in *Ballads of Lockhart*. He came to appreciate the Spaniards' ancestral distinction—the world of romance involved in the old chronicles; all that related to the Moorish domination especially attracted him; and there was often a nobility and a *naiveté* in the story of knight, prince or paladin that won his imagination. It was a long-cherished purpose with him to record, in his own attractive style, a few of the most characteristic of these romances; and he was engaged thereon when a somewhat sudden determination to write the Life of WASHINGTON, led to an indefinite postponement of the project. One of the papers, however, he finished and published in the *Knickerbocker Magazine;* and another was given, by the present editor, to a journal issued for the great Metropolitan Fair held in aid of the soldiers of the Union then in the field; the remainder of the series, as far as completed, now appears for the first time. These echoes from the far-away, romantic era of Spain, come to us with a quiet and pensive charm as the posthumous publication of our endeared literary pioneer. They have a quaint and pleasant, not seldom a pathetic flavor, caught from the brilliant yet sombre atmosphere which the genius of CERVANTES and the history of the reign of FERDINAND and ISABELLA have made more or less familiar to American readers; and they form an appropriate and interesting complement to that department of IRVING's literary career which illustrates the episodes of Spanish history.

The Miscellaneous are, as the name implies, casual contributions to periodical literature; agreeable notes by the way-side, brief biographical pieces or fragments of humorous or descriptive writing—not coming properly under any special generic title, but attractive because they give us glimpses of the author's early pencraft, and are associated with interesting social periods. Some of the bitter articles by Jonathan Oldstyle are among the earliest productions of the author; there is an old fashioned charm about them, and they are curious specimens of the writing in vogue half a century ago. It is remarkable that the same absence of rhetorical artifice and extravagance of tone, which distinguish IRVING's more elaborate and mature writings, are not less obvious in these experimental and incidental contributions. Although the lives of our naval heroes have been, in many instances, written at great length and with much care since IRVING told their brief but noble story in the pages of the *Analectic Magazine*—it is very interesting to read his tributes to their valor, written when the garlands of victory were fresh and the public eager to know the antecedents of the valiant officers whose prowess redeemed our national fame in the last war with Great Britain. Altogether these two handsome volumes contain much that is worthy of IRVING's genius, and his accomplished and conscientious editor will have the gratitude of every tasteful and loyal reader for having collected and published so many agreeable and valuable additions to the series of works which have long been the pride and pleasure of countless readers.

IN VINCULIS: OR, THE PRISONER OF WAR, BEING THE EXPERIENCE OF A REBEL IN TWO FEDERAL PENS, interspersed with reminiscences of the late war, anecdotes of Southern Generals, &c. By A. M. KEILEY, a Virginia Confederate. New-York: BLELOCK & Co.

Mr. KEILEY has a slight acquaintance with Latin, as the title he has chosen for his narrative sufficiently indicates, and he reminds the reader of the important fact at every convenient opportunity. He writes in a style so cheerful and at times so closely approaching the rollicking as to prove that the fearful hardships he describes, and which, if they were but half true, would have cast a shadow over the life of the most cheerful, did not leave the slightest trace upon his irrepressible temper. He was confined at Point Lookout, and afterwards at Elmira, and the absurd statements he makes regarding his own experiences and those of his fellow prisoners at these places are only equalled by the coarse scurrility of his attacks upon those who made themselves prominent during the war by caring for the suffering Union prisoners. Even Miss DIX comes in for her share of abuse, although it might be supposed that her sex at least would shield her from assault. The book is evidently written to counteract the effect of the statements made regarding the sufferings endured by our soldiers at Andersonville, Libby Prison, &c., but it need hardly be said that it entirely fails of its purpose.

BATTLE ECHOES; OR, LESSONS FROM THE WAR. By GEORGE B. IDE, D. D. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

Dr. IDE fears that the earnest conviction of God's interference in human affairs which prevailed while the war was in progress is becoming weaker with the return of peace, and to counteract this tendency he has thrown together these essays, many of which, he says, were written before the struggle closed. Most of the papers included in the volume were apparently originally prepared as sermons or lectures. They are upon these topics among others: "The War for the Union a Righteous War," "Pious Men the Nation's Hope," "The Freedmen of the War," and "God's Method of Reconstruction." The tone of the discourse last named is decidedly radical, and indicates substantially the drift of the other sermons as far as they deal with politics at all.

A YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1861 TO 1865. With Illustrations. New-York: VAN EVRIE, HORTON & Co.

Ragged juvenile acrobats can always draw a crowd of their fellows about them by standing on their heads, simply for the reason that this is not their normal attitude; and it is sometimes amusing to reverse the lorgnette and see how it will diminish objects which it magnified before. On the same principle a little amusement may be derived from a glance at this book, which, according to the prospectus, pretends to be "*the only History* adapted to the youth of our land—the rising generation—yet published, which is not saturated with the poison of the malignant party which has ruined our country." The writer goes back to the foundation of the Government to prove that the North is entirely responsible for the recent struggle, and that it waged war upon the South, and not the South upon the North. Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. SEWARD, Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, as well as other Northern political and military leaders, are most energetically abused and vilified; but the whole performance is so exaggerated, and the statements are so overdrawn, that the work destroys its own power for mischief completely. The engravings, which are wood-cuts, are so coarse as to give the impression that the whole performance is a caricature, which, however, the names of the publishers prove it is not. The purely literary part of the book displays some ability.

PASTIMES WITH MY LITTLE FRIENDS. By MARTHA HAINES BUTT BENNETT, author of "Leisure Moments," &c., &c. New-York: CARLETON.

In the introduction to this pretty little volume, Mrs. BENNETT tells her young friends: "If you have a holiday, or are kept away from school in stormy weather; if you are sick, and cannot play out of doors with your friends, or wish any pastime for a dull Winter's evening, I trust my little books will serve to fill up the gap.' The verdict of the little folks will undoubtedly be that Mrs. BENNETT has accomplished her purpose well, for the stories which she has here thrown together are pleasantly told, and all teach some practical lesson.

THE BODY POLITIC. By WILLIAM H. BARNES. Cincinnati and New-York: MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN.

The comparison between the state and the physical frame which is involved in the phrase "the body politic" is here taken up and run through a volume of over three hundred pages, and it is hardly necessary to say that the changes are rung upon the expression in every possible way. In his efforts to be entertaining and to treat a grave subject in an amusing way, the author commits the fault of overshooting the mark and occasionally falls into the absurd. Politically the book cannot be recommended as reliable in all its theories, for many of them would not stand the test of analysis.

Miscellaneous.

—Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. have just added to their theological publications, Rev. STUART ROBINSON'S *Discourses of Redemption*. As late professor in the Danville Theological Seminary, and especially as present pastor of the Second Church in Louisville, Ky., Dr. ROBINSON'S name has been brought prominently before the public in connection with the recent difficulties in the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church, but these discourses apparently do not touch upon these semi-political differences, and therefore may be judged independently of them. The same publishers have just reprinted from the English edition a little volume entitled *The Home Life in the Light of its Divine Idea*, comprising a series of discourses by JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, B. A., Minister of Clayland Chapel, London, and author of several kindred works which have enjoyed a wide popularity. Mr. BROWN uses simple yet forcible language to give much excellent advice upon matters pertaining to the various relations of the family.

—Two interesting additions have just been made to the rapidly growing literature upon "peat." One published by ORANGE JUDD & Co., bears the name as author of SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, the young but eminent Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry in Yale College. The first part of this work was originally embodied in a report made in 1858, by Prof. JOHNSON, to the Connecticut Agricultural Society, upon the uses of the deposits of peat and swamp muck, which are abundant in that State. This report has been recast, and to it has been added nearly as much more original matter relating to the preparation and employment of peat for fuel. The second treatise, which is published by BAILLIEBE Brothers, is by J. BURROWS HYDE, and comprises a number of articles originally contributed to the *Mining and Petroleum Standard*.

—When the approach of cholera was first announced a number of hastily prepared and sensational treatises were issued in different parts of the country, and it was certainly not the fault of those who published them that panic did not bring the pestilence upon the communities where these pernicious productions were circulated. Two treatises upon the subject have just made their appearance, which are entirely free from the objections urged with reason against the works that have preceded them; one by Dr. J. C. PETERS upon the "origin, nature, prevention and treatment of Asiatic cholera," is published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, and the other by Drs. E. and A. B. WHITNEY, the latter of whom was recently "Physician and Surgeon to Diseases of Women in the Northeastern Dispensary," is published by M. W. DODD. Both may be commended as manuals of marked ability and excellence.

—Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. will soon publish a work by Judge JOHN A. JAMESON, of the Superior Court of Chicago, Ill., entitled *The Constitutional Convention: its History, Powers, and Modes of Proceeding*, &c. It will give a history of all the Conventions thus far held in the United States, including as well those of the Revolution as the Secession and Reconstruction Conventions held since the year 1860. It will also discuss the proper functions of the Convention, its powers and the mode of procedure. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, Dr. LIEBER, Prof. THEO. W. DWIGHT, and other eminent publicists vouch for the thorough manner in which Judge JAMESON has done his work, the value of which every one will at once appreciate.

—The question of divorce is discussed from the ecclesiastical or scriptural stand-point in a little volume lately published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, written by Rev. Dr. ALVAH HOVEY, of the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution. The Doctor was a member of a Council which met in January last at Grafton, and which was called to consider, among other things, the case of a man who had married a woman who had obtained a bill of divorce from her husband simply on the ground of unkind treatment. Certain members of the Council believed "such divorce null before God," and Dr. HOVEY investigates the question at length, arriving at the conclusion that the Bible recognizes but a single cause for the separation of man and wife.

—The *Theological Eclectic* (New-York and Cincinnati: MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN) for the months of September and October contains the following articles: "Dean Stanley on the Hebrew Kings and Prophets," from the *Cotemporary Review;* "The Character of Jesus Christ," from the *Revue Chretienne;* "John Tauler," from *Le Temoniage;* "The Old Church of Ireland," from the *Fortnightly Review;* and "Samaritan Manuscripts," from the *Athenæum*. An unfortunate omission of several pages in the last number compelled the insertion of the missing folios in this issue. Under its new management the appearance of the magazine has greatly improved.

—The ninth annual edition of their *Handbook of Travel*, covering the Southern States, has just appeared from the press of Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. When will publishers and tradesmen learn that the places of business persistently "puffed" in works of this kind, are the very ones which travelers are likely to avoid? The introduction is particularly obnoxious to this objection. People who know enough to travel at all, generally understand how to provide their own outfits. Brief descriptions of places, with notices of prominent objects of interest, are all that purchasers of such books want to pay for; and confidence in the reliability of such productions is inevitably destroyed when they are made the vehicle for the baldest puffery.

—In the report of the Committee appointed to examine the text-books which it was proposed to introduce into the New-Orleans schools, we find this paragraph:

> "A new edition of *Quackenbos' History of the United States* contains a review of the late war. Without considering the differences of opinion which may exist as to the value and accuracy of the author's narrative, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is neither wise nor politic to place in the hands of our public-school children, at the present time, any history of the late war for daily study. Unless an edition of the work can be secured for our schools which does not contain a history of the late war, your Committee recommend the use of some other text-book upon this subject."

—The London Printing and Publishing Company is reissuing here as a serial the "Circle of Sciences," a work which had a very extensive circulation some years ago in England, under a slightly different name. The first four of the one hundred and fifty parts which will complete the work have already appeared, and the rest will follow at regular intervals. It should perhaps be said that the "Circle of Sciences" is a cyclopædia of experimental, chemical, mathematical and mechanical philosophy and natural history, and that each part is illustrated with a steel engraving.

—The Boston *Traveller* states that all the difficulties in the way of preparing the text of the Turkish New Testament have been overcome by Dr. SCHAUFFLER, who has had charge of the work. The first edition was revised by the eminent Dr. KIEFFER in Paris, the next by a distinguished Turkish scholar, TURABI EFENDI; the next by an English scholar under the direction of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was then carefully collated with the Arabic and Persian versions, and it was then revised by a learned Turk in the service of the Sublime Porte. At last it comes fairly before the Turkish nation as perfect, we believe, as human learning and talent and care can make it.

—The conductors of *Every Saturday* are keeping their promise to furnish serial stories, and those of a high order. No. 38 gives three chapters of HENRY KINGSLEY'S "Silcote of Silcotes," and an additional chapter of EDMUND YATES' "Black Sheep." The next number will contain the first part of Miss THACKERAY'S serial, "The Village on the Cliff." The present number has a fine variety of short tales, spicy essays and interesting items of literary and historical character, drawn from numerous foreign periodicals.

—All our municipal chiefs fortunately do not reach the distinction achieved by Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, who has just had all his messages, while at the head of the City Government, published in elegant form by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON. The documents all display decided literary ability, which, taken in connection with the fact that many of them relate to the recent war, goes far to redeem them from the usual common-place character of such papers.

—Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, have published in very tasteful style a little volume, the character of which is fully explained by its title: *Devotions of the Ages or Collects, Texts and Lyrics, illustrative of the Christian Year and of the Offices and Ember Seasons of the Church.* The work is compiled by Rev. N. L. ALLEN, and has a brief commendatory introduction, written by Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island.

—*Mr. Winkfield*, a Novel, is a book just published by the American News Company. The opening sentences of the first chapter read thus: "New emotions filled the bosom of young Winkfield. Like a high-spirited chicken at the completion of the hatching process, he felt an impatient desire to burst out upon and astonish the world." And the style and simile here exhibited fairly illustrate the character of the book.

—LORING, of Boston, has issued, in a cheap form, two books by Mrs. WARREN, which have enjoyed a wide popularity in England. They are entitled "Comfort for Small Incomes" and "How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage." In a chatty way they give a great deal of practical advice to young married people, which applies nearly as widely here as in England.

—HURD & HOUGHTON have published a second edition of Dr. EDWARD H. PARKER'S *Handbook for Mothers*. It is precisely what it pretends to be, "a guide in the care of young children." Avoiding technicalities, it gives in a form which all can understand much practical and very useful information upon the subject of which it treats.

—*The Early Choice: a Book for Daughters*, by the late W. K. TWEEDIE, D. D., of Edinburgh, has lately been published by POE & HITCHCOCK, of Cincinnati. Its perusal will profit those to whom it is addressed—if they can be persuaded to read a book which preaches directly at them.

—A pamphlet has been issued at Washington, under the supervision of the Quartermaster-General, giving the names of Union soldiers who are buried in the eastern and central districts of Texas; in the Rio Grande District, at Camp Ford, Tyler and Corpus Christi.

—The *Athenæum* informs us that Dr. RUSSELL, the well-known correspondent of the London *Times*, enters the ranks of novelists with a work entitled *Dr. Brady*.

—HILTON & Co. have republished *The Second Mrs. Tillotson*. By PERCY FITZGERALD. The story first appeared as a serial in *All the Year Round*.

—*The Women of the War* is the title of a new work by FRANK MOORE, soon to be issued by S. S. SCRANTON & Co., of Hartford.

—Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR is at his country seat, Chester County, Pennsylvania, engaged upon a translation of *Faust*.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Letter from Dr. Harris—The Cholera in Europe and America Compared.

The following interesting letter from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was sent to the Board of Health Monday:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1866.

To Jackson S. Schultz, President:

SIR: The Registrar-General of Great Britain informs us, under date of Aug. 18, that with the exception of Liverpool and London, "epidemic cholera does not exist in any of the other large towns in Great Britain." By the last mail we learn that the epidemic lingers in the cities here named, the total deaths from it in Liverpool the week ending Aug. 18 being 157, and the total in London during the week ending the 29th being 307. In Belgium and Holland the epidemic is still spreading, and has already proved more destructive than in 1832 or 1849. But in the various ports of France with which New-York holds direct commercial intercourse there was, at latest dates, but little cholera. Our Consul at Havre reports, Aug. 28, only six cases in a fortnight. The progress of the epidemic in the interior cities of Europe continues.

CHOLERA IN AMERICA.

During the changeable weather the past two weeks, the epidemic appears to have increased in fatality in some places on the Mississippi and its tributaries, just as it has in particularly foul quarters in two degraded localities in New-York. In England as in the United States, the saving power of the specific and active agencies now supplied by sanitary science, is universally acknowledged. The sanitary officers also agree in urging the faithful continuance of these agencies until the epidemic is wholly exterminated. Says the British Registrar-General, in his daily bulletin, Aug. 22, when there were but 51 fatal cases in London: "No greater mistake could be made than to relax the efforts for combatting the disease." This view is particularly applicable to all places that have been reached by the epidemic in our country.

PREVENTIVES ON SHIPBOARD.

August 25, an important sanitary regulation concerning ships and boats with cholera on board upon the coast or in the rivers, "and arms of the sea," in England, was promulgated by the Privy Council. It enjoins the following duties: First—That the master of any ship or boat, when coming within the limits of any sanitary district, having on board any person affected with cholera, or the body of any person dead with cholera, or anything affected with or that has been exposed to the infection of cholera, shall, as long as the ship is within such district, moor, anchor, or place her in such position as from time to time the local sanitary authority shall direct. Second—The existence of cholera on board within three days of arrival shall be sufficient cause for inspecting and purifying the ship or boat, and order the disposal, disinfection or destruction of infected things, precisely in the same manner as would be done and ordered in an infected house.

This will be recognized by your Board, and particularly by Dr. SWINBURNE as Health Officer of our port, as being a highly important sanitary measure, placing all the water-craft touching British ports under the hygienic regulations which would be enforced in dwellings and lodging-houses. This cannot fail to promote the sanitary welfare of emigrants *en route* to ports of departure for America.

CHOLERA IN THE EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Cholera lingers in the cities West and South, and in the places it elects in our own vicinity, in such manner as to demand the forecast and continued care of the health authorities. Whatever diminishes the chances of importation from abroad justly concerns us. Central Europe has suffered sadly from the scourge. The infection is still spreading. When the Prussian and Austrian forces turned homeward only in August they hoped to be rid of it. But it has followed them. In the hospitals in the little City of Brunn alone, 1,100 soldiers perished from cholera during the month of August. Armies and emigration may perpetuate and diffuse the epidemic another year. The Scandinavian Provinces, Belgium and Great Britain would be the line of communication to us. But the experience of this year has already proved that to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

PUBLICITY SECURES PREVENTION.

Rational inquiry and fearless statement of what is known of localizing and exciting causes of cholera will henceforth be the most effective means for arresting its ravages. In some rural districts of France, where publicity of the facts is forbidden, people have been fleeing in terror from their sick friends, leaving them to perish alone. Seventy persons were killed by the epidemic Sunday and Monday in Memphis last week, and, seeing the panic of the ignorant poor, a leading editor there justly said, "Give the people the whole truth and the alarm will not be so great." This good rule is now observed in St. Louis, Chicago, Richmond, Savannah and Nashville. The Registrar-General in London has daily published a printed bulletin, giving all the information he could obtain of every fatal case and cause of cholera—a most useful work, as events have proved.

Respectfully, E. HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary, M. B. H.

The Cholera.

The following cholera cases were reported on the health bulletin yesterday:

1. MARY BONITZ, aged 41, German, Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.
2. JACOB MAY, aged 45, German, sugar worker, No. 136½ Mulberry-street.
3. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, aged 22, Ireland, tailor, No. 116 Mulberry-street; sent to hospital.
4. MATTHEW SHARON, aged 38, Ireland, No. 316 West Seventeenth-street; sent to hospital.

There is no change reported from Ward's Island Hospital. Three patients continue under medical treatment.

Mr. KELLOCK reports one death at the Work-House, Blackwell's Island, and one admission into the cholera ward of that institution on the 17th.

There are two cases of cholera remaining in the wards at the Lunatic Asylum.

The following is the latest report from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	11
Admitted since	2—13
Discharged	2
Died	0—2
Remaining, Sept. 18	11

ADMITTED.

BRIDGET O'NEIL, aged forty, Ireland, No. 30 Pell-street; cholera morbus.

JACOB ARENHARD, aged thirty-nine, Germany, No. 258 West Thirty-seventh street; cholera.

DISCHARGED.

FREDERICK COFAD, aged thirty-five, Denmark, No. 349 West Twenty-fourth street; cholera.

MICHAEL BURKE, aged twenty-eight, Ireland, No. 26 James-street; cholera.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining at last report........5

No change whatever.

The Day of Atonement.

Yesterday at sunset began the most important of all Jewish feasts, that of the "Jom Kippur," or Day of Atonement—a feast which is more generally observed by the Hebrew race throughout the world than any other of their numerous festivals. The custom among the Jews of thus meeting together in great numbers, confessing with penitence their transgressions, fasting for many hours and refraining from all manual labor, is as ancient as the laws of the Levites. To-day is also the day of reconciliation of those between whom occasion of ill-feeling may have arisen during the year, and of the renewing of fraternal relations. All vows hastily and unwisely made are to-day made no longer binding by the absolution of the maker through the virtues of the formula named Kol Nidre. This absolution, however, is not attainable at the mere wish of him who makes it; the character of the vow is rigidly analyzed, and the release given or denied in strict accordance with the spirit of the law.

Until the first three stars of evening show themselves the services of humiliation continue, the fast being thus one of twenty-four hours' duration, and with prayer almost incessant on the part of the faithful. When the evening of the second day has thus proclaimed its presence, the Day of Atonement is at an end, and the reign of feasting and rejoicing follows.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT TREMONT.—A German, whose name was not known, was killed on Monday afternoon, about 6:30 o'clock, at the upper crossing at Tremont. He appeared to be intoxicated and was walking down the track, when the cars of the New-Haven line came along at a fast rate of speed. The engineer whistled down brakes, but the man did not heed it. He was struck by the cow-catcher; his left leg was broken, and he received internal injuries. He was picked up and taken to the Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. ELTING, of Tremont. He died about 8:30 o'clock. It is supposed he lived in the City. He appeared to be from 40 to 45 years old.

LAW REPORTS.

A Charter from the State to Construct a Public Road or Highway, for the Collection of Tolls, does not Grant Exclusive Privileges, Unless by Express Terms or Necessary Implication—But if it Did So, and the State should Violate the Charter by Chartering Another Parallel Road, the Remedy is by Injunction to Prevent the Construction of the Second Road—As Long as Tolls are Exacted Under Charter the Road Must be Kept in Repair.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. *The State of Maryland*. Error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

—In 1812 the Legislature of Maryland incorporated a company to make a turnpike road from the District of Columbia to the City of Baltimore, and the road was accordingly constructed. Subsequently, in 1829, and after the completion of this road, and it had been examined, approved and licensed in the manner prescribed in the act, the Legislature incorporated the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and subscribed for a large amount of the stock of that Company. Under another Act of the Legislature in 1830, and an act of Congress of 1831, and without the consent of these corporators, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Road was extended to Washington; and from that time until the present, it is claimed by the Turnpike Company that all or nearly all of their custom was diverted to the railroad, and that for the latter, the turnpike road would have been the sole means of travel and transportation. It is also alleged that the State not only destroyed the turnpike road by incorporating the branch railroad, but that the latter was built mostly with the State's own money, for which it has a separate and distinct stock, and that the road is also in great part for the State's own profit; that in addition to this, the branch road is mostly under the management of the State, which receives one-fifth of the whole amount realized for the transportation of passengers over it; that the Turnpike Company remonstrated and protested against such action of the State, declaring that the construction of the branch road would be to reduce the tolls and revenues of the turnpike so low that the whole of their receipts would be insufficient to keep it in good repair; that thereupon a provision was inserted in the act by which the Turnpike Company were permitted to subscribe for the stock of the railroad, the dividends upon such stock to be applied to the keeping of the turnpike in repair; but that the funds of the turnpike Company had been so far expended in completing their road that they had no means of subscribing for the stock of the railroad. That by certain action of the Legislature in 1839, authorizing the Court of Appeals to hear at its first term any appeal that might be taken from the Courts below, in the case of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the State had recognized the existence and conceded the good repair of the turnpike. This action was brought by the turnpike Company against the railroad Company in the Baltimore County Court, upon the ground that the charter to the former, in 1812, was a contract between them and the State, which was impaired by the legislation authorizing the building of the branch railroad without proper compensation to them, and claiming damages for a violation of their vested rights.

The judgment of the Court was for the Railroad Company, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment, the case having been taken there.

In 1860 the Legislature of the State passed a law directing the State's-Attorneys of the City of Baltimore, and of the counties traversed by the turnpike, to institute proceedings in the name of the State against the plaintiffs in error, to ascertain whether their charter and corporate powers and franchises ought, by reason of non-use or abuse, to be declared to be violated and annulled; and in conformity with this law a writ of *scire facias* was sued out of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the name of the State against the Turnpike Company.

The defence to this action was matters stated above, and that during the whole of the year next preceding the commencement of the suit, the turnpike was in as good repair as it was at the time of the passage of the act of 1839, by which it was claimed the State had admitted the proper condition and repair; that upon the faith of such action of the Legislature in 1839 the Company were able to contract a loan by which it has continued its existence, and to obtain which it conveyed its franchise to the parties of whom the loan was had, and that if the Company is to be ousted, it must be subject to the rights and property of those persons under that grant and demise.

The Court instructed the jury that if they believe from the whole evidence in the case that the defendant had, at the time of the passage of the act of 1860, (under which the proceeding was commenced) failed and neglected to maintain and keep their road in good order and repair by erecting and maintaining permanent bridges over all the waters crossing said road, wherever the same were found necessary, by maintaining the road sixty feet wide, and eighteen feet, at least, thereof, an artificial road, solid, durable, and even to the surface, by bedding the same with wood, stone, sand or gravel, a sufficient depth to secure a good foundation to the same, and by maintaining the road faced with gravel or stone pounded, or other hard substance, in such manner as to secure a firm, and, as near as the materials would reasonably admit, an even surface, as required by law, then their verdict should be for the plaintiff." In pursuance of this instruction the verdict rendered was that the plaintiffs in error had "wilfully and for a long time neglected and failed to keep their roads or parts thereof, and the bridges over the streams crossing the road, in such good order and repair as are required by law, in violation of their chartered obligations, and in disregard of the rights of the State, and to the great injury, inconvenience and detriment of the public, traveling upon said road.

A motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and a judgment of ouster finally entered, vesting and annulling the corporate powers and franchises of the Company. Upon appeal, this judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals of the State, and from thence came here on writ of error, the reasons assigned being that in the "suit there is drawn in question the construction of a clause of the Constitution of the United States, and the validity of authority exercised under the State of Maryland, on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

The defendants in error contend that this Court has no jurisdiction in the case, if the repugnance alleged to exist is to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," because that amendment is not intended to operate, and does not operate in restraint of State, but exclusively of Federal action.

That this Court, under their well-settled practice, will not review the decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, upon the construction and application of a clause of her own Constitution containing a provision similar to that of the fifth amendment, but will adopt that decision as final and conclusive upon the question. That in any event there has not been in this case a taking of private property for public use without compensation. That the plaintiff in error had no contract with the State of Maryland which disabled her from authorizing, by appropriate legislation, the building of the Washington Branch Railroad, and from directing these proceedings to be instituted, but that she had a perfect legal right to do both.

By the Court, Mr. Justice NELSON delivering the opinion:

This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. The suit in the Court below was a writ of *scire facias* on behalf of the State of Maryland against the Turnpike Company, to forfeit its charter for neglect in keeping the road and bridges in good order and repair, as required by the act of incorporation. Various defences were set up by way of excuse, or in bar to the alleged forfeiture; but the principal one relied on was the act of the State in granting a charter to a railroad company to construct a road between the cities of Washington and Baltimore, the line of which ran near and parallel to the track of the turnpike, and which had the effect to lessen the tolls and greatly diminish the means and ability of the Company to keep the road and bridges in repair. The Court below overruled this and the other defences, and gave judgment of ouster of the franchise. The case is now here under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act.

It is supposed by the counsel for the turnpike company that the contract in the charter between it and the State has been impaired, either by the act of the Legislature incorporating the railroad company, or by the act of 1860, which directed the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to vacate the charter for neglect of repairs, or both. The argument is, that the contract in the charter was impaired by depriving the company of the privileges and immunities secured to it in the receipt and enjoyment of tolls as a compensation for the original outlay in constructing the road and keeping it in repair. That the State, by authorizing a rival road with modern improvements and greater facilities for travel and freight, had diverted these tolls and deprived the company of them, and thereby disabled and incapacitated it from fulfilling the contract on their part; and numerous authorities are referred to, establishing the rule that where one party to a contract prevents the other from performance, he is not permitted to take advantage of the breach or forfeiture.

The difficulty, however, and which lies at the foundation of this defence, is, that there is no contract in the charter of the Turnpike Company that prohibited the Legislature from authorizing the construction of this rival railroad. No exclusive privileges had been conferred upon it, either in express terms, or by necessary implication; and hence whatever may have been the general injurious effects and consequences to the Company from the construction and operation of the rival road, they are simply misfortunes which may excite our sympathies, but are not the subject of legal redress. It might have been very proper for the State when chartering the railroad, to have provided for compensation for the prospective loss to the Turnpike Company, as has frequently been done in other States, under similar circumstances; but this was a question resting entirely with the Legislature of the State, and their action is conclusive on the subject. There is another answer to the defence in this case, even assuming that the charter of the turnpike company contained exclusive privileges, that forbid the Legislature of the State incorporating the railroad company. The remedy was not in neglecting to repair the road, and at the same time collect the tolls. It was in restraining, by the proper proceedings, the railroad company from constructing their road. The breach of the contract on the part of the State furnished no excuse for the turnpike company in disregarding their part of it which was a burden, to wit, the repairs, while, at the same time, insisting upon the observance of the part beneficial, to wit, the collection of the tolls.

The judgment below affirmed.

Pleading—Arrest of Judgment—Effect of Verdict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Dell P. Peters*.—This was a motion in arrest of judgment upon a verdict of $1,400, rendered against defendant for omitting to stamp receipts as required by the Internal Revenue law.

The averment in the declaration was that the defendant did make, sign and issue a certain instrument, document or paper, to wit.: a receipt for the payment of money, without the same then and there having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty chargeable thereon, as required by the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June, 30, 1864, entitled," &c., * * * "with intent to evade the provisions of that act, contrary to the 158th section of that act."

The reason assigned in arrest of the judgment was that the declaration omitted to aver that the receipt was for the sum exceeding $20.

BENEDICT, J.—The rule that wheresover it may be presumed that anything must have of necessity be given in evidence, the want of mentioning it in the record will not vitiate it after verdict, is a general one, and extends to actions upon penal statutes. (Smith vs. United States, 1 Gal. 261.) According to that rule I am of the opinion that the omission in this declaration is cured by the verdict.

The declaration has followed the words of the statute on which it is brought. It avers that the defendant issued "a certain instrument, document or paper, without the same having thereon a stamp for denoting the duty chargeable thereon," as required by the provisions of the act, contrary to the provisions of the act and in violation of the 158th section. To the words of the section there are added as descriptive of the particular instrument, document or paper, the words "to-wit: a receipt for the payment of money," and the description should have gone further and stated that the amount exceeded $20. This fact omitted the verdict must be deemed to have ascertained, for "the law will not suppose that a Jury under the inspection of a Judge would have found the verdict unless there had been proof of those circumstances, without which the general allegations are defective." (Bayard vs. Malcolm, 2 John, 551.)

A verdict cannot indeed supply the absence of a cause of action from a declaration, but it cannot be said that no cause of action is stated here, where the offence is set out in the exact words creating it. The omission complained of here is not of any portion of the description of the offence, as given in the statute, but of a portion of that particular description of the unstamped instrument needed in a perfect pleading to individualize the offence intended to be charged on the defendant. Such an omission is not "such a radical defect, incapable of being surmounted," as will induce the Court to arrest a judgment.

The motion must be denied.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, and after being called were discharged for the term, the business for which they were summoned having been previously concluded.

The Chesapeake Pirate Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of Lieut. John C. Braine, who, with a number of others, boarded the steamer *Chesapeake* in New-York Harbor on or about the 5th of December, 1863, captured the crew, and murdered the second engineer, named Orrin Shafer, and threw him overboard, and also shooting James Johnston, one of the officers (the engineer) on board, was commenced before United States Commissioner Newton yesterday morning.

The evidence thus far elicited divulges the facts that the accused came on board as passengers, overpowered the crew, placed the Captain and other officers in irons, murdered one man and wounded another.

Braine, who had command of the piratical party, is a young man probably twenty-five years of age, rather tall and stout. His appearance in Court was anything but contented.

The testimony was too strong to be very comforting to the prisoner, and he showed the effects it had on his mind very plainly by his downcast countenance.

James Johnston, one of the assistant engineers of the *Chesapeake*, now a resident of New-Jersey, was the first witness. He testified as follows: Was on board the *Chesapeake* as assistant engineer; she was plying between New-York and Portland, Me., in April, 1863; was on board when she was captured by prisoner and party; I was shot; a man crossed the engine-room after I was shot; found the mate coming out of the cabin; the mate had two shots—one in the left knee and one in the arm; he and I went to the kitchen in a dumb-waiter; we staid in there for some time, but found we could not get out, as the doors were all secured; saw the prisoner and some other parties on the upper deck; I took the lamp out of the engine-room; Braine had hold of the second engineer; I was half an hour in this place, between two and three o'clock on the 7th of December, 1863; about half an hour after the shot was fired, the assistant engineer was thrown overboard; I went into my room and dressed myself; they were all armed with revolvers—fourteen or fifteen of them I am told; they came on board at New-York as passengers; I remained in my room long enough to put my clothes on; went in the cabin; found Capt. Willetts in irons; the mate, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Anderson, second mate, steward, some of the passengers and pirates; did not stay long; was ordered back to engine-room by Lieut. Braine; ordered me to run the ship; the oiler was in double irons to work the engines; I staid a few minutes and returned to the cabin to get my wounds dressed by a man named Parr; Braine is the only one I saw who gave commands; I went back and continued to run the engine until recaptured; remained in the engine-room after that; this was on Monday, and I remained in the engine-room during the day; two of them were armed, and guarded the engine-room; were in the room several times, and gave orders, reached the Island of Grand Manand on Tuesday evening and laid to anchor; a boat went on shore; don't know who was in it; got under way again the same day, by order of Lieut. Braine; we sailed to St. John, New-Brunswick; found a pilot-boat, and got a captain named Parker; Blaine and Capt. Parker took Capt. Willets and crew to pilot boat; they landed at St. John; myself, fireman and oiler were retained on board; the passengers went on board the pilot-boat; they anchored the ship off St. John Harbor at Partridge Island, about seven o'clock; the kitchen was on the upper deck, about midships; it is inclosed, has doors, the doors were closed; the windows were of glass, there were two windows on each side; made my observations through one of them, as near as I can judge between twelve and three o'clock P. M.; a globe lamp hung in the inside of the kitchen on the starboard side; that light was sufficient for me to distinguish any person; it was such as railroad conductors use.

Daniel Henderson testified—Was born in Bangor, Me.; am mate of the steamer *Franconia*, plying between New-York and Portland; was second mate of the *Chesapeake* in 1863; saw the prisoners on board—Parr and Braine; we sailed about four o'clock Saturday afternoon; about one o'clock Monday morning were about twenty miles from northeastward of Cape Cod; it was very cold—freezing; I was in bed, on the main deck, abaft of the pilot-house; had a light; I saw four men coming into my room; they called me and awoke me; they told me to get out of bed, and I did so, and they put the irons on my hands; they were none of the crew; they were passengers; they asked me for the keys of the room; I told them they were in the door; they took them and locked me in, and left me in there; got a little scared and came on deck; two men met me and chucked me in the pilot-house, telling me it was best for me to stop in there; they asked me if they had chucked a man overboard; Braine asked this question; he said it was best to heave him overboard; he asked if there were any irons around; I staid there till 9 next morning—still in irons; saw this man (Braine) give the orders; heard that the mate (Johnston) had been wounded and asked to see him: was sent down to Johnston with a guard; he was shot in the arm and leg, suffering very much; all the men that I saw that belonged to the vessel were in irons; we went into Grand Manan on Wednesday morning; the prisoner had the men at work painting; they had to do it; when we were going into Grand Manan I was threatened with a revolver, and asked to let go the anchor; I did so; Capt. Willetts and some of the crew were kept confined; went up to St. John, and Capt. Willetts, Johnston and myself on board; the others remained on the vessel; that is the last I saw of the *Chesapeake;* they kept the other engineer and three firemen on board; saw nothing of Shafer after he was killed; saw nothing but blood on the deck.

Isaac Willetts testified: Reside at No. 336 South Pacific-street, Jersey City; was commander of the *Chesapeake* on the 5th of December, 1863; did not see the prisoner until after he committed the murder; was lying on the deck when the trouble occurred; heard a noise which awoke me; went to the door and the mate, Johnston, met me, and said some one had shot the assistant-engineer; saw him (Shafer) lying down, his legs dangling; raised him up, and two men came out and fired, hitting Shafer; they fired as fast as they could load and fire—three of them; they told me to stand until I got handcuffs on; they were put on; was put in the pilot-house; one of the men was married, Orrin Sears; one of the men came to me and asked if I was hurt; he said they had fired enough to kill me full; the prisoner then took command of the ship; they put me in the cabin, and I was kept there; was taken upon deck under double guard; lost about $75 worth, which they took, consisting of guns, &c.; not loaded; Braine demanded the money that he and Parr paid for passage ($85); was handcuffed; and gave the money; there were fifteen of the parties who took possession of the vessel; all were armed with pistols except the pilot; went to St. John, N. B., and saw American Consul; all my crew remained faithful.

Henry B. Cromwell testified: Am a member of the firm of Cromwell & Co.; they were the sole owners of the steamer *Chesapeake;* reside at No. 76 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn; the line was run by our house semi-weekly; have seen the prisoner; on two occasions he applied at the office for passage—once about a year before he went to Portland; also on the December trip; noticed him particularly from the fact of asking for a free pass; he stated, I think, that he was getting up a directory, or some guide to the Provinces, and a notice might be of advantage to the Company; think none of his party came on board for tickets on the 5th of December; saw Braine going through the vessel before she sailed; did not speak to him.

The further examination of the case was postponed till October.

The Butchers and the Board of Health—More Than Ten Thousand Lives Saved by Reason of the Late Health Law.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 18.

Before Judge Barnard.

Stewart vs. *Schultz and Others of the Board of Health*.—The plaintiff in this case is a butcher, and asked the Court for an injunction restraining the Board of Health from interfering with his business as to slaughtering and driving cattle through the streets. A similar case was argued before Judge Daly in the Common Pleas, who delivered an opinion denying the motion for an injunction. The following is the opinion of Judge BARNARD:

The opinion of Chief Justice Daly has covered all the points named by the plaintiff's counsel. It is unnecessary to write any opinion in this case, because that opinion fully meets and disposes of every question involved. A butcher's shop is not, of itself, a nuisance; it only becomes so when it is carried on or conducted in such a way as to interfere with the health of a neighborhood. When that occurs the Board of Health can summarily remove it. I have nothing to do with the policy or propriety of the passage of laws removing from the people the right of selecting their own officers. In regard to the Health Law, however, it is only justice to mention the pleasing fact that, had it not been in existence, ten thousand persons who are now alive would have died from cholera alone in this City.

Motion to continue injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 18.

By Judge Cardozo.

Paris *vs.* Dermot; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. Kluender *vs.* Hempelman; order settled. Knight *vs.* Tilton, motion for attachment denied; see memorandum. Harteneck *vs.* Harteneck; report confirmed and judgment granted. Schmitt *vs.* Aupoix, &c.; see memorandum with the clerk. King *vs.* Van Cleef; upon defendant transferring to plaintiff the property specified, the motion for receiver will be denied. No costs of the motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 18.

By Judge Sutherland.

John M. Buckingham *vs.* Gouverneur Morris; motion denied for reference, without costs. Isaac D. Sproule *vs.* Joseph Lent et al.; motion for judgment granted. James M. Edgar et al. *vs.* O. A. Wheelock, motion granted. Aaron H. Greene *vs.* Samuel Agnew et al.; motion denied without costs. In the matter of the writ of *habeas corpus* for discharge of Levi Osgood; application to discharge Levi Osgood from United States Army granted. E. Mitchell *vs.* Wm. Thackey, et al.; motion for reference granted. R. H. and L. Taylor *vs.* Isaac Van Cleef, et al.; motion for receiver denied without costs. The People, &c., *vs.* Christian Geis; common law *certiorari* allowed. Wm. T. Johnson *vs.* Eben B. Crocker et al.; motion for judgment and for sale granted. Lottie A. Clark *vs.* Alson S. Clark; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Stewart *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; motion to continue injunction denied without $10 costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M.; calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 20, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 56, 60, 61, 64, 71, 72, 73, 79, 87. The general call commences at No. 92.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A BOLD THIEF.

George Davis, indicted for petit larceny from the person, was put on trial. The testimony in this case revealed a bold assault and robbery. On the night of the 3d inst. John Schall, of No. 327 Fifth-street, went on to the stoop in front of his house to stand a little while to get cooled off as it was hot in the house, when the prisoner and another man came up, looked in his face, one of them putting his hand in his (Schall's) pocket and the other grabbing his watch and pulling it out of his pocket. At this interesting juncture complainant seized the watch, when the man struck him and pulled away. There being nothing in the pocket into which the other man put his hand, he got nothing out. One of them, however, struck complainant in the face with his fist. Davis, in running away, came up against an officer, who arrested him. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Terrence Keenan, William Brown, Bruno Effrey, and Matthew Smith, indicted for burglary in the third degree, on the charge of having broken into the storage warehouse of Samuel W. Chambers, No. 93 West-street, on the night of the 5th of August, by forcing off the staple which held the bar on the inside of the cellar door, and stolen therefrom seven pigs of lead of the value of $140. Mr. Chambers subsequently indorsed the complaint with a request for the exercise of leniency on the part of the District Attorney and the Court in the case of Matthew Smith, in order to save whom the evidence necessary to convict was not brought forward. After a brief trial, the jury were obliged the acquit all the prisoners, and they were discharged.

KNIGHTS OF THE SKELETON KEY.

James Holmes and Frederick Coulter, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded an attempt. On the 2d of September the prisoners broke into the dwelling and grocery of Charles F. Helms, No. 57 Laight-street, by means of skeleton keys. They stole money amounting to $20. They were subsequently arrested, and money of the description taken from Mr. Helm's store found on their persons. The skeleton keys by means of which they gained their entrance to the premises, were also found on their persons.

SELF-ACCOMMODATING, VERY.

George Deegan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 9th of June he received for Mr. Wm. T. Williams, commission merchant at No. 68 Broad-street, a letter which had come through the post-office, and which contained fifty coupons of United States bonds of the value of $1,491, the property of the Silesian Banking Company of Breslau, in the Kingdom of Prussia. The letter was registered and the errand-boy had obtained it at the post-office, and Deegan had got it from him and appropriated its contents to his own use. The boy acknowledged his guilt in the matter and the case was very clear, hence the plea of an attempt at grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

ON TRIAL.

Emil Gerralini, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded "not guilty," and was put on trial. The evidence in this case so far, uncovers a very bold transaction in crime. It appears that on the 26th of July a man named Prospero Maggottee, the prisoner, and a third man, induced Mr. John Vallini, of No. 51 Wooster-street, to enter the premises No. 159 Ninth-street for the ostensible purpose of getting Mr. Vallini to sell Maggottee some wine, and as soon as they got him into a room in said premises, Maggottee locked the doors, when the third man, whose name is unknown, caught Mr. Vallini by the hair of his head, and brandishing a razor, threatened to cut his throat, under which circumstances the unknown man took from him his gold watch and chain, gold sleeve buttons and money, all of the value of $412. Mr. White, of the District-Attorney's office, testified that Gerralini had been arrested in 1862, in 1863, and at other times, on charges of passing counterfeit money, and that he had been tried in that Court on a charge of felonious assault and battery, and convicted, when the Court suspended sentence and discharged him. The case is to be continued to-day.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appears for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Dennis O'Connor and Philip Samuels, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Russell, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Frederick Ehni, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Gleason, John Cherlot, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Walter J. Elliott, Wm. Timms, receiver of stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Stephen Geoshagan, assault and battery, felony.
The People *vs.* John Franchi, assault and battery, felony.
The People *vs.* Charles Munday, assault and battery, felony.
The People *vs.* James O'Brien, burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Joshua Carr, Charles Saunderson, burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* James S. Sheridan, Catharine Dougherty.
The People *vs.* John Jones, Edward Scott, burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Frederick Specht, burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Antonio Williams, Antonio Martinez, burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Thomas Lynch, George Brown, John Williams.
The People *vs.* Henry C. Mountford, burglary, third degree.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE EFFECT OF SIGNING PAPERS WITHOUT LOOKING AT THEM.

A merchant named HARRIS SWEETMAN, doing business in Jay-street, was charged with misdemeanor, and when arrested gave bail. When brought before the Magistrate he made an affidavit to the effect that he demanded a trial by Jury. He went down to the clerk who made out his bail bond, which was signed; then the clerk thrust another paper before him, which he signed without examining it. The Court held that even if a jury trial had been demanded by defendant, and he should sign away his rights, he was bound by his signature. There possibly might be a mistake, but it was one that the defendant was only responsible for. Before signing his name to a piece of paper he should read it; the law presumed he had read it, and so did the Court. The motion to remove to the General Sessions was denied, but an adjournment of a week was granted.

CONVICTED, THEN ACQUITTED.

Robert Hansen, aged 22, who claimed to be a native of St. John's, New-Brunswick, and a jeweler by trade, was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Morris Eagle, a German, who gave very contradictory testimony. He said he was getting off a Bowery car, near Broadway, and the prisoner stood on the platform. When getting off the car he felt defendant's hand in his pocket. When asked what he was doing, he did not say a word.

The officer was called and said that he arrested the prisoner on the corner of Grand-street and Broadway. While he was standing on the corner complainant told him that the defendant had followed him out of the car and had tried twice to rob him.

The Court.—From the evidence we will have to convict you.

Prisoner.—I can assure you I am innocent; I was on a visit to see a cousin that works in Park-row.

The complainant was recalled, and said only one attempt was made to rob him, and that occurred on the platform, where there were a great many people, and he would not be positive that the prisoner was the man that had his hand in his pocket. The prisoner, after having been convicted, was, after a further examination of the case, acquitted.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

Alfred Rawlings, colored, was arrested by Officer James Smith, charged with having a slung-shot in his possession. The defendant was arrested for disorderly conduct, firing a revolver in the street. On arresting and searching the prisoner the slung-shot was found on his person. He was convicted of having it in his possession—the first conviction under the new law—and sent to the Penitentiary for four months. Under the former law a man could carry a slung-shot and commit no offence, unless it was proven that he carried it with intent to use it; now, however, the law is violated if the weapon is found in his possession.

STREET ROWDYISM.

Peter Valentine was charged with assaulting Philip Broderick on the corner of Thirty-second-street and First-avenue. Witness was quietly walking along the avenue toward home last Saturday evening, when the prisoner drew a knife, without cause or provocation, and stabbed him in the neck. Witness was walking one way, defendant the other. Valentine jostled against Broderick intentionally, and the latter turned round and asked him what he meant; thereupon Valentine struck him. Being a powerful man, he returned a terrific blow that sent the prisoner nearly across the street. As soon as he recovered himself, he ran at Mr. Broderick with a knife that he had drawn from his pocket, plunged it in his neck, and attempted to murder him. They were strangers to each other, and the meeting was accidental. Valentine was found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50.

NOT A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

August Nunert occupies the basement of house No. 23 Spring-street as a lager-beer saloon and the second story as a dwelling. He has a three years' lease of Mr. George Metnacht, who occupies the first floor and the third story. The landlord has tried hard in various ways to dispossess defendant. He commenced a civil suit against him for pulling off the bell of the door. He commenced another suit against him for assault and battery. This criminal suit was brought on the ground that the house was disorderly—first, because Mr. Nunert walked up stairs once with heavy wooden clogs on his feet, and woke all the inmates of the house; once there was dancing, and sometimes there was singing in the lager-beer saloon; sometimes the daughters of defendant, when they met complainant on the stairs, called him thief and robber. The accused was acquitted.

LOOKING TO THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC.

John McCarty was charged with the larceny of two baskets of peaches, worth $7, from the wagon of George Conoff. The evidence was that while the wagon stood at Washington Market, prisoner came along, took hold of the horse's head as if he were the owner, took the wagon round to the dumping-ground and was carrying off the peaches when he was arrested. His defence was that he was employed at the market, and that the wagon, obstructing the street, he took it out of the way.

Court—Were you employed by the public to remove obstructions?

Witness—No, Sir.

Court—Well, for looking after the interests of the public we will give you employment under it for the next six months in the Penitentiary.

A SHOP-LIFTER'S DEFENCE.

Mary Keverick, a matronly-looking woman, having a nursing baby in her arms, was charged with stealing two delaine patterns from the store of Robert O. Jones in the Eighth-avenue. The prisoner had been frequently at the store and, after she had left, goods had as often been missed. So satisfied of her thievery were they that Mr. Jones gave her the card of his store, and told her when she went out a shopping just to carry it with her as a remembrance that it was a dangerous store for shop-lifters to enter. She forgot this advice, and entered the store with a basket under her arm. When she thought no one saw her she slipped the two pieces of delaine into the basket and walked out of the shop. When followed and arrested she said with the greatest air of simplicity, "My O, somebody must a put it thar." She was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

SHORT MEASURE.

Andrew Egan, of Elizabeth City, bought thirty yards of carpeting of Otto Higginbothem, corner of Division-street and the Bowery. He paid $70 for the same, and ordered it to be shipped to Elizabeth City. When the carpeting reached him, as it had been sent from the warehouse, it was found to be eight yards short. He had the carpet dealer arrested for larceny, but the Court held that the matter belonged properly to a civil court, and acquitted the accused.

NOT A LARCENY.

Joseph W. Megnault, a wine merchant, doing business in William-street, who represented that his stock was worth $8,000, was charged with stealing one gallon of brandy and another of rum, worth $13, the property of David Kaufman, a wine dealer in William-street. Defendant ordered the liquor of complainant, who sent it with his boy, with an order to collect on delivery, and with a receipted bill. Megnault, when he got the liquor, tore the receipt off the bill, and told the boy he would pay for the liquor during the day. This did not satisfy Mr. Kaufman, and he had the defendant arrested, who swore that there had been a good many transactions between the two houses, and that he had often bought liquor on time of complainant. Complainant denied this; but as it was oath against oath, the accused was discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 18, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	111¾	100	Mariposa Pr...	31
12,000	do...	111⅞	600	do...	30¾
70,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'62.	111½	900	do...2d call	31¼
1,000	do...2d call	111⅝	200	Boston W. P...	31½
41,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65.	108⅜	200	do...2d call	31½
6,000	do	108½	1250	N. Y. Central...	107⅝
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.'64 Indorsed	108¼	100	do...b30	107½
12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅞	400	do	107⅝
3,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106	100	do...b60	107⅝
500	do...2d Ser.	106	400	Erie R...	74⅜
1,000	do...2d call	106⅛	2200	do	74⅞
2,000	do...3d Ser.	106	200	do...2d call	74¾
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	72¾	20	M. & P. D. C. 2d P...	87
9,000	do	72⅞	20	Erie R. Pr...	75
1,000	do	73	100	do...	76
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	78	500	Reading R...	115½
25,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	63	300	Mich. Cen. R...	113⅝
3,000	N. Car. N. Bs...	63	200	Mich. S. & N. I...	84⅜
3,000	do...	63¼	700	do	84⅜
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	98½	400	do	84⅝
3,000	Cal. 7s...	114	200	Ill. Cen. R...	121⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer...	28¾	100	do...2d call	122
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83...	95	100	Chic. & N. W...	35⅞
4,000	Erie 4th M...	96½	400	do...b10	36
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs...	106	400	do	36
2,000	To. & W. 2d M...	81	300	do	36¼
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	99	100	do...b10	36⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. Int...	88	400	do...2d call	36
2,000	Chic. & Au. 7s Bs.	100	1000	Chi. & N. W. P...	67⅝
25	Phenix Bank...	104	100	do	67¾
25	do	105	100	Cleve. & Tol...	117⅜
25	Bank of Commerce.	116	400	do	117⅛
10	Corn Ex. Bk...	120	200	Chic. & R. I...	111⅛
25	Fourth National...	106½	100	do	111
25	Canton Co...x-c	53¾	300	do	110⅞
100	do	53¾	700	do	110¾
100	do	53⅝	100	do...s10	110⅝
200	Spruce Hill C...	4½	50	do	110⅜
200	Central Coal...	53	100	do...2d call	111
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	153½	200	Ind. & Cin...	75
100	West. U. Tel...	58	200	Tol., W. & W...	44⅜
100	do	57¾	200	P., F. W. & C...	105⅜
100	do...2d call	57¾	100	do	105⅜
200	Union Nav. Co...	104	100	do	105¾
200	Mar. Min. Co...	13½	100	do...2d call	106
200	do...2d call	13½	100	Alt. & T. H...b30	37⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co...	52½	100	Chic. & Alton...	107
			100	do	108⅛
			100	do...b30	109⅜
			14	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	69
			300	do	70

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '71, C.	105	200	Quicksilver...	52½
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	98⅞	200	do...	52⅝
	do...	99¼	200	Erie R...	74⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s N...	72¾	700	Reading R...s3	115½
1,000	O. & M. Cer...	28	600	do	115⅞
2	Cen. N. Bank...	113½	200	Mich. Cen...	113⅞
100	West. U. Tel...	57½	200	Mich. S. & N. I...	84⅝
100	do	57⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. P...	67⅝
200	At. Mail S. Co...	114	600	Cleve. & Tol...	117
100	Rutland Marble...	28½	200	Chic. & R. I. R...	111⅛
100	Pac. M. S. Co...	220	500	P. F. W. & C...	106
100	New-York Cen...	107⅝	100	Chi. & Alt. R...	108⅛
100	do...b30	107¾	200	Mil. & St. P...	52
200	do...	107½	500	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	70

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	111¾	100	N. Y. Cen...s10	106⅞
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62.	111½	500	do...	107
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅜	1100	Erie Railroad...	73⅞
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser...	106	400	do	73⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	64¼	100	Erie R. P...	76
200	Canton Co...	54¾	500	Chi. & N. W. P...	67⅝
100	Cum. Coal P...	46¾	70	Chic. & R. Is...	111⅛
100	Mariposa Pref...	31¼	100	do	111
100	do...2d call	31¼	100	do	110½
100	Quicksilver...	52⅝	400	P., Ft. W. & C...	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$230,000	Am. Gold...	144⅝	1200	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	84⅛
120,000	do...b3	144½	300	do...b3	84⅛
80,000	do...s3	144⅝	1000	do...b30	84¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s, New...	72¼	200	do...s10	84⅜
600	Rutland Mar...	29	800	do...c	84⅜
300	do...s30	28⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	86⅞
200	do...c	29	1200	do...b3	86⅞
100	do...b15	29½	800	Clev. & Tol...	117⅛
200	Spruce H. Coal...	4½	300	Chic., R. I. & P...	110⅞
200	do...b30	4½	100	do	110¾
100	Quick. Min...	52⅝	100	do...b30	110⅞
100	Mariposa Pref...	31½	300	do	110⅞
100	do...	31⅜	400	do	110¾
200	do...s3	31⅛	200	do	110⅞
100	do...b30	31¼	400	do...s3	110⅝
300	do...b3	31⅜	100	do...s3	110⅝
100	do...b3	31⅜	300	Chi. & N. W...	35⅞
600	N. Y. Cen...	107⅛	100	do...b30	35⅞
200	do...s3	107⅛	100	do...s3	35⅞
300	do...b3	107⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. P...	67⅝
100	Erie Railroad...	74	100	do...s10	67⅞
200	do...b3	74⅛	100	do	67¾
600	do...s3	74	200	M. & C. 1st P. b15	40¾
300	Reading R...	115⅛	100	Mar. & C. 2d P...	20½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Bos. Water P...b3	32	1500	Reading R...b3	115⅝
100	do...	31½	200	do	115⅝
500	Rutland Mar...	29	500	do	115⅝
200	do...s30	28⅝	500	do...b10	115⅝
100	do...s3	29	500	M. So. & N. I...b3	84⅛
200	Spruce H. C...b10	4⅜	100	do...s3	84⅜
100	do...	4½	100	do...b10	84⅜
100	do...b5	4½	600	Clev. & P. R...b2	86⅞
200	Canton Co...	54	200	do...b3	86⅞
200	do...b30	54	200	do...b3	86⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co...	52⅝	500	Ill. Central R...	121⅜
100	do...s3	52⅝	500	Chi. R. I. & P...b3	111⅛
100	do...b30	52⅝	400	do	111
100	Mar. Pref...s15	31⅛	500	do	111⅛
100	do...b3	31⅛	300	do...s3	111⅛
100	New-York C...s3	107⅛	200	Chic. & N. W...s10	35⅞
100	do...b30	107⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P...	68
1500	Erie R...b3	74⅛	200	do...s3	67⅞
500	do...s3	74⅛	300	do...b3	68
400	do...b2	74⅛	100	do...b4	68
500	do...c	74⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C...	106⅛
200	do...b3	74⅛	300	do...s3	106⅛
600	Clev. & Tol...	117⅛	100	do...s10	106
200	do...b10	117⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal...b30	47	1300	Erie R...s3	73⅞
100	do...b10	47	300	do	73⅞
100	do	47	100	do...b60	73⅞
100	Spruce, Hill C...s3	4⅜	100	do...s5	73⅞
100	do...s30	4⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I...	84⅛
100	Mariposa Min...s10	13¼	100	do...s5	84⅛
100	N. Y. Cen...	107	200	Chic., R. I. & P...	110⅞
100	do...s3	106⅞	100	do...b10	110⅞
100	do...b3	107	100	Chi. & N. W...b3	35⅞
100	West. U. Tel...	57¾	100	Chic. & W. N. Pr. s10	67⅝
100	do...b3	57¾	100	do...b5	67⅝
200	Reading R...s10	115⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C...	105⅝

Tuesday, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Gold Room moved quietly to-day at 145@144⅞ ⅌ cent. The cash Gold was less easy than yesterday, and a small consideration was paid for its use until Wednesday. There is about $2,000,000 due from England on the *Borussia* and *Java* steamers, and $4,000,000 additional from England and France and San Francisco, will be due by this day week. The Exchange on London per the *Scotia's* mail, ruled to-day 107@107¼ for 60 days, and 107⅞@108 short sight. A fair amount of business was done, and there would have been more, but for the momentary scarcity of Gold. The Customs demand for Gold was nearly half a million of dollars. Money continues to be quoted at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on prime short paper.

The Public Funds of the United States were firmer than on Monday. The rumored London cable quotations of yesterday noon were not confirmed. Instead of being lower, the figure for 5-20s came a fraction higher. There was a fair request for 1862s to-day at 111½@⅝, and for 1865s at 108⅜@108½ ⅌ cent. The 7.30 ⅌ cents. sold at 106@106⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Border State Bonds continue to advance on the Tennessees; sales at 73 ⅌ cent.; and the North Carolinas are steady in price.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange was again firm and for the greater part strongly upward. The contest for Erie certificates, in view of the October election, was less animated than yesterday, although the price opened at 74⅛@74⅜ ⅌ cent. The subsequent decline to 73⅞@¾ ⅌ cent. was not relied upon as likely to continue or to be followed up with a further fall to-morrow, and the *short* sellers were not disposed to operate freely upon it. The Rock Island shares were advanced to 111⅛ ⅌ cent. The Board of Management were able to-day to anticipate the usual time for declaring their half-yearly October Dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., the money having been more than earned to the present time. An official notice of the Dividend appears on another page of this paper. The advance in Rock Island, and the general firmness of the substantial Dividend Roads, communicated to the Fort Wayne Shares, which went up to 106@106⅛ ⅌ cent. The Stock had been selling relatively cheap for several weeks, and as soon as attention was directed to it, the price manifested much sensitiveness. The October Quarterly Dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent. is near at hand. The freight traffic of the line is on the increase over last year, and although the gain in this department was neutralized in August by the falling off in passengers, (from apprehension of cholera East and West,) the prospect is that September and October will show a general increase over the same months last season. The Northwest Shares were especially strong on the preferred and firm on the common. Cleveland and Toledo maintained the advance of Monday, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh steady. Among the Western Roads not actively speculated in, but held for investment, the Burlington and Quincy rose to 138½ ⅌ cent., and the Chicago and Alton to 108½@108⅝ ⅌ cent. There is a steady demand for Michigan Southern, both cash and time, from quarters supposed to be quietly moving for a strong upward speculation in the stock. The sales were 84⅛@84⅜ this forenoon. Reading Shares, after opening quiet, advanced to 115⅝ sales. New-York Central again strongly supported at 107⅛@107⅜ ⅌ cent.

On the Miscellaneous list there was a sudden advance of 2 ⅌ cent. in Canton Land Company, and 1 ⅌ cent. in Mariposa Common, following the recent advance in the Preferred. The latter fell off to 30⅞ in the forenoon, but recovered most of the decline at the close of the day. The President of the Company advertises to pay the 1st October mortgage coupons in Gold, at the office in this City. There is a bearish operation going on against Western Union Telegraph, but the price yields slowly below 58 ⅌ cent. Opinions differ widely as to the ability of the Company to earn on the present enlarged capital. The current business we understand to be quite fair, from $300,000 to $400,000 ⅌ month net. On the other hand, it is alleged that the Russian Extension will be a charge upon the Company, in consequence of the double success of the Atlantic Cable.

We learn this afternoon that the payment of the October Dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. will leave the Rock Island Company with an available surplus of about $725,000, equal to 8 ⅌ cent. on the enlarged capital of $9,000,000. The gross receipts of the Fort Wayne Road for eight months of the year amount to $4,804,570, out of the net avails of which the April and July quarterly Dividends have been paid, and the October quarterly Dividend nearly or quite earned.

At the Afternoon Boards of the Stock Exchange the full prices of the morning were not supported, but after the adjournment there was no marked disposition to follow the market down. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night, the general market steady:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s...	99⅝	98¼	Northwest...	35⅞	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s...	111⅜	111½	N. West Pref...	67⅝	67⅝
U. S. 7.30s...	105⅞	106	Rock Island...	110⅞	111
N. Y. Central...	107⅛	107	Fort Wayne...	105⅛	105⅞
Erie...	74⅞	74	Cumb'land Coal.	46⅜	47⅛
Hudson...	122	121½	Quicksilver...	52⅜	52⅝
Reading...	115⅜	115⅝	W. U. Telegraph.	58	57⅛
Mich. Southern...	84⅜	84⅛	Mariposa Pref...	32	31¾
Illinois Central...	122	121½	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29⅜
Pittsburgh...	86⅞	86⅞	American Gold...	145	145⅛
Tennessee 6s...	72⅞	72⅞	Bills on London...	107⅛	107⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...	120	Irving...	103
Manhattan...	132	Market...	111½
Mechanics'...	117	Shoe and Leather...	111¼
Union...	120	Corn Exchange...	120
America...	137½	Continental...	102¾
Phœnix...	104½	Commonwealth...	106
Tradesmen's...	140	New-York County...	140
Merchants' Exch'ge...	111½	Impt'rs. & Traders...	115
Seventh Ward...	108	Park...	140
State of New York...	110	Manuf's & Merchants...	104
Commerce...	116	Central National...	113
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass...	110	First National...	216
Ocean...	102½	Fourth National...	106
American Exchange...	115	Ninth National...	114
Pacific...	160	Oriental Bank...	125
B'k of the Republic...	116	Atlantic...	125
Bank of N. America...	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883...	95¼	Del. L. & W. 1st M...	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887...	95	Del. L. & W. 2d M...	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est...	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M...	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n...	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext...	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76...	102	Tol & Wab. 2d M...	81½
Erie 1st mort., 1876...	102	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879...	100	Gt. Western, 1st M. '63.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883...	98	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	72
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	98	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	96	Gal. & Chi. 2d M...	98
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867...	100	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort...	101½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	103
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s. '62.	111½	N. J. Central 2d M...	103
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M...	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	96½	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	61
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99	Chic. & Alton. S. F...	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875...	106	Chi. & Al. 1st M...	98½
Alton & T. H. 1st M...	90½	Chi. & Al. income...	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80½	Ohio & Mis. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F...	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M...	84½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88	McGregor West. 1st M.	55
Chi. & N. W. 1st M...	96	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st m...	70
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv...	80½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,590,426 49; including for Customs, $474,000; Gold Notes, $161,000. Payments, $460,606 69. Balance, $88,901,700 43.

The competition for proxies and certificates for employment at the Erie Railway election on the 9th of October is likely to continue for two or three weeks. Of course there is a pretty strong belief that with the aid of Mr. Drew's large means, the present administration can and will be voted in again; but there is some casting about for good Railway and financial men to whom the concern can be transferred by the *bona fide* proprietary, and in this connection Mr. Samuel Sloan, the former most indefatigable and successful President of the Hudson River Road, has been named for the Presidency, and a gentleman connected with one of our largest Banks for the Treasuryship of the Company, with a seat in the Board of Direction. We have heard no objection made to the continuance in office of the present Vice-President, Gen. Alexander C. Diven, of Elmira.

The following are the earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad line from Cincinnati to St. Louis:

August.	1866.	1865.
Eastern Division...	$179,606 68	$202,683 50
Western Division...	125,846 90	142,016 36
Total...	$305,453 58	$344,699 86
Decrease of 1866 from 1865...		$39,246 28

Comparative earnings from Jan. 1, to Aug. 31, inclusive, 1866 and 1865, eight months are as follows:

	1866.	1865.
Eastern Division...	$1,297,763 91	$1,395,422 60
Western Division...	909,317 68	977,745 24
Total...	$2,207,081 59	$2,373,167 84
Decrease of 1866 from 1865...		$166,086 25

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,782,215. Included in the exports have been 4,206 bales Cotton, valued at $584,181.

We have been requested to call attention to the announcement in another column of the the Springfield (Ill.) City Water Loan, the bonds of which are offered at the office of Robinson & Ogden, No. 4 Broad-street.

Government has received $556,077 Customs Revenue, through the port of St. Louis, since Jan. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) CITY WATER LOAN.

PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR BONDS.

Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July.

AMOUNT OF LOAN $300,000.

A limited amount of these Bonds may be had at 98 per cent. by applying to

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
Bankers,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 22 bbls. Ashes, 18,828 bbls. Flour, 290 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 1,912 bushels Wheat, 192,573 bushels Corn, 5,826 bushels Rye, 24,030 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 12 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 221 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Pots at $9, and a limited demand for Pearls, at $11 50@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in rather better request at 38c.@42c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in active demand at extreme prices for really desirable work, the supply of which is quite moderate. We quote. Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$5 50; Boys', $1 75@$3 25; Youths', $1 50@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged Boots, $4@$6; Men's Calf Sewed Boots, $5@7; Boys' Calf Pegged Boots, $3@$4; Youths', $2@3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 25@$2; Men's Split Brogans, $1 10@$1 75; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $1@$1 50; Youths', 70c.@1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$3; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Boys' Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@2 25; Youths', $1@$1 70; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 10@$1 75; Woman's Calf, Goat and Split Boots, $1 85@$2 37; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 60@$1 85; Women's Calf, Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses', $1 50@$2 25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 60; Children's Sewed, $1 10@1 75; Children's Pegged, 90c.@1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2@$4; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made, $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made, $1@$1 55; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 70c.@12 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Are in request, at $10 50@$11 50 for Common Hard; $14@$15 for Croton, and $40 for Philadelphia front, ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in better demand at 49c.@43c. for plain Sperm; 50c.@53c. for patent Sperm; 21c.@24c. for Adamantine (light weights) ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Is in limited demand at $1 75 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after at our quotations. Java at 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 4,709 bags; sales 18,736 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons 4,000 per *St. Ursula*, 4,472 per *Edith Mary*, 4,000 per *Wilhelmina*, 3,400 per *Laura*, 461 per steamer *South America*, and 2,403 per *Courser*. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 104,029 bags, including of Rio, 39,494 bags; Java, 9,929 bags; Ceylon, 20,612 bags; Maracaibo, 9,849 bags; Laguayra, 13,005 bags; St. Domingo, 142 bags, and of other descriptions, 5,998 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

	Bags.
Baltimore...	6,000
Philadelphia...	2,500
New-York...	39,494
Grand total...bags...	47,994

COTTON—Has been in better demand and firmer, under the more favorable telegraphic advices from Liverpool. Middlings, 33½c.@36½c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,600 bales, against receipts of 2,028 bales. The week's exports from this port have been 4,206 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week...	2,547
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866...	15,153
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866...	453,456
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866...	866,575
Exports week ending to-day...	4,206
Exports since Sept. 1...	15,580
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866...	302,519
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866...	495,309

DRY GOODS—There has been a further increase of orders from distant markets for really desirable goods, prices of which have been quite firm and buoyant. Domestic Cottons have been specially active. Domestic Woolens have not been as urgently sought after. Foreign Dress Goods have been in fair request and held with firmness. There were a number of auction sales, to-day. The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23c.; Great Falls, M, 21c; do. S, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Forestdale, 31½c.; Anthony Man. Co., 27½c. Prints—Garner Co., 20c.; Pacific, 19c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, in good demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, No. 10 extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Goldsmith Patent Enameled Garotte, $20—less 10 ⅌ cent. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 19½c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 20c.; Washington Sateen, 26c.

FEATHERS—Continue inactive at 25c.@85c. for very poor to choice Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been lightly dealt in at $3 50@$3 55 for No. 1 Canton, ⅌ box.

FISH—Have been in rather better request, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 50@$22 50; No. 2 at $17 50@$19; No. 3 at $13 25@$13 75, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 68c.@70c. for scaled, and 50c.@52c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in slack demand at unchanged rates.

FRUIT—A less active inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 40@$4 60, and Bunch do. at $3 65@$3 90, ⅌ box. Currants, 15½c.@15⅝c., ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, the market closing in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last, 9,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 10@$8 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 10@$11 85, chiefly at $7 20@$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 50@$11 45 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western...	$6 10	@$8 75
Extra State...	7 10	@11 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 50	@11 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	11 50	@13 75
Extra Genesee...	11 90	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri...	11 90	@16 00

Southern Flour is heavy, to-day. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $11 20@$12 65 for poor to good, and $12 70@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine, at $5 30@$6 40 ⅌ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is more active at $4 15@$4 25 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Included in the sales of Southern Flour, to-day, were 150 bbls. Hope Mills, Petersburgh, Va., (the first lot received here since early in 1861,) at $15 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was held decidedly higher early in the day, but closed very dull and heavy. Sales since our last 25,000 bushels including white Western (in small lots) at $2 90@$3 15; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 97; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 60; very choice White Long Island at $3 25, and Amber State at $2 69@$2 73 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and has been less sought after at reduced and declining prices. Sales since our last 176,000 bushels at 83c.@83½ for unsound, 84c.@85½c., chiefly at 84c.@85c. afloat, and 86c.@87c. in store, for sound mixed Western, 87c. for yellow Western, and 90c.@93c. for white do. and State ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Chicago at 41c.@48c.; Milwaukee at 46c.@50c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 34,000 bushels. Barley Malt is inactive. Rye continues quiet, including Western at 83c.@85c. ⅌ bushel; sales 8,600 bushels. Mr. Edward Bill notices the business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, thus: "In the interval since my last report the market for Flour has been somewhat irregular, and the common grades lower, but for all the choice and family brands holders are not willing to concede much in price. The continued high rates of Wheat throughout the Western States, and additional reports of the extent of damage to the crop, give renewed firmness. At the close yesterday prices were a few cents higher on common descriptions, while the better kinds were firmly held, but extreme prices not obtained freely. In Wheat the transactions have been lighter, as the usual supplies are not at hand. The stock in store is nearly exhausted, and the single boat loads of new (as they arrive) are taken by the city millers at high rates. There is a large demand at the West (for other sections that are short), and this, with the unusual high rates, has the effect to delay shipments, and consequently but little is on the way to the seaboard. From Milwaukee the late advices are more unfavorable as to the condition of the new crop of Spring in that section. Rye is in fair request for milling purposes. Oats have been in good demand, but at variable rates. Indian Corn fluctuates in value with the supplies and the rates of Exchange—the late foreign news being more favorable, and some speculative inquiry existing—the closing rates were a few cents better. The Export Clearances for the fortnight from this port foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 3,180 bbls. Flour, 13,283 bush. Wheat, 538,247 bush. Corn, and 7,241 bush. Barley. To all other ports, 26,465 bbls. Flour, 19,396 bush. Corn, 1,990 bush. Oats, 6,852 bbls. Corn Meal—making a total to all ports of 29,645 bbls. Flour, 6,852 bbls. Corn Meal, 13,283 bush. Wheat, 7,241 bush. Barley, 1,990 bush. Oats, 557,643 bush. Corn, 114 bbls. Rye Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Sept. 14, 1866...	3,180	13,283	538,247
New-Orleans, Sept. 2, 1866...	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1866...	—	—	37,048
Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1866...	2	—	—
Boston, Sept. 2, 1866...	—	—	—
California and other Ports, Sept. 2, 1866...	—	158,610	—
Total...	3,182	171,893	575,295
To about same period, 1865...	7,535	211,560	220,445
To about same period, 1864...	8,331	383,373	15,573
To about same period, 1863...	80,623	943,437	168,416

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.
New-York, to Sept. 14, 1866...	—	—	—
Other Ports, to latest dates...	—	—	—
Total...	—	—	—
To about same period, 1865...	—	54,178	—
To about same period, 1864...	1,645	—	1,001
To about same period, 1863...	6,327	7,251	53,682

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more request, the former at 26½c.@27c., and the latter at 35½c.@36½c.

HAY—North River bale is in good demand at 90c.@$1 30 for old, and 75c.@$1 15 for new ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 50c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at drooping prices, including American new at 40c.@60c.; old at 10c.@50c.; also foreign at 50c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—A limited inquiry prevails for Manila at 10½c. in gold ⅌ lb. Other kinds neglected.

HIDES—Have been quiet but held firmly to-day.

HONEY—Cuba is in limited demand at 63c.@65c., gold, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for, including Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughtered, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been in less request, including Ingot Copper at 31c.@32c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $47@$49; Scotch Pig, $46@$49; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $100@$105 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¼c.@6⅝c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 21½c.@22c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in less demand at unchanged prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 80@$4 90; Resin at $3 87½@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, yet steady, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 85 ⅌ gallon.

New Bedford Market, Sept. 17.—*Sperm*—Remains unchanged. The sales in this market for the week embrace 735 bbls., in parcels, at $2 60@$2 62 ⅌ gallon, for manufacturing. In Boston, 240 bbls., for export, at a price not transpired. *Whale*—Continues quiet; the few transactions are confined to the trade, and include sales of 695 bbls. Humpback, and in Boston, 190 bbls. do., all on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Sept. 17, 1866...	27,351	56,918	626,994
Same time last year...	27,675	66,447	482,500

Exports for the week ending Sept. 17, 1866.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
	152	9	6,200
Previously...	4,602	367	386,200
From Jan. 1 to date...	4,754	376	392,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 43½c.@45½c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 64,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 17,000 pieces, 56x60; 6,000 do. 64x64, 13½c., early in the week; 10,000 do., 64x64, 13⅜c.; 20,000 do., 64x64, 13¼c.; 11,000 do., 64x64, 13½c. ⅌ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and quite heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $33 06@$33 20 for new Mess, closing at $31 10, cash, $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@20½c. for Hams; sales 475 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited request, at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Lard is depressed to-day; sales since our last, 400 tcs. and bbls., at 17c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is dull and heavy at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues dull and heavy at 30c.@43c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in limited request at 5c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ⅌ lb...	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb...	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb...	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb...	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb...	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb...	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb...	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb...	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb...	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb...	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb...	40	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb...	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb...	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb...	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb...	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb...	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ⅌ lb...	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb...	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb...	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb...	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb...	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb...	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb...	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb...	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb...	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet at former prices.

SEEDS—Have been in more demand, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 50@$3 85, and Timothy, $3 25@$3 62½c.; Calcutta and Linseed, $4 35@$4 50 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, including Deer, which we quote thus: Honduras, 55c.@60c.; San Juan 50c; Bolivar, 40c.@41c.; Sisal, 55@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 55c.@57½c., in gold, ⅌ lb., and Goat, which we quote thus: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42c.@44c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after, and quoted rather heavy. Sales since our last 1,060 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13⅛c., and 180 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request, at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 16½c.@19½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 92,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Leaf has been less active but steady. Sales since our last, 81 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@16c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured has been moderately inquired for, and we quote it thus:

	Tax Paid—Western and City.	Virginia.
Black Work, 5s, 10s, ¼ and ⅛ lbs. Common	$0 30@ $0 40	$0 20@$0 30
Medium	45@ 55	40@ 50
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Navy, ½, ⅓ lbs. and lbs. Common	25@ 35	20@ 30
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Bright Work, ½ lbs. and lbs. Common	30@ 40	25@ 40
Medium	50@ 60	40@ 55
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00	70@ 1 15
	In Bond—Western and City.	Virginia.
Black Work, Common	$0 23@ $0 25	$0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27@ 30	25@ 30
Bright Work, Common	25@ 35	25@ 30
Good and Fine	50@ 75	50@ 75

WHISKY—Sales 210 bbls., in bond, at 35c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 22,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 4½d.@5d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl., and 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For Sicily and back, a brig on private terms.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.
A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Geo. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 35th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 18, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.
Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,	S. M. Beard,
		George Hoffman,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Geo. Mitchell,	Ch. Schlessenger
A. R. Wetmore,	Gen. J. P. Hatch,	E. O. Lamson,
Robert Bonner,	Gardiner A. Sage,	E. O. Jenkins,
Charles Bliven,	Francis P. Sage,	Stephen Philbin,
Th. E. Tomlinson,	Thos. M. Taylor,	C. C. Merchant,
Nelson Sherwood,	N. W. Graham,	Jno. W. Lewis,
E. G. Burling,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	R. T. Edwards,
Isaac B. Kirtland,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple,	Victor Freund,
Dan'l E. Delavan,		J. B. Thompson,
D. H. Baldwin,	Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,	H. Oberndorfer,
A. J. McWhirter,		Isaac S. Valentine
	John Tappin,	

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the management of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
Residence No. 17 Great Jones-st.,
will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI
writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."
For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.
Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)
Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 26.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 12. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, AFTER ONE year of absence in Europe, will, as before, make engagements to teach in schools as well as in private. Address J. LEROUX, No. 411 4th-av.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its sixth yearly session Sept. 18.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,
With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE READING-ROOM AND ORPHEON FREE CHORISTER CLASS.
The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the eighth annual session will begin on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next.
Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the school, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office any day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9.
Applications for admission to the free night school of science and art, of which Prof. JOSEPH G. FOX is principal, will be received at the office till Oct. 1, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.
Applications for admission to the free day school of art for women, of which Dr. W. RIMMER has been appointed principal, may be made at the office daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at the school on and after Sept. 24 from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The reading-room is now open to the public, both day and evening, without any restriction whatever.
The orpheon free chorister class will hold its sessions during the day, and is limited to ladies and girls over 8, and boys between 8 and 14 years of age. The former will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M., and the latter on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the same hour. Applications for admission must be made during the last week in September, on the above mentioned days.
All necessary books and materials for drawing, including instruments, can be obtained at the office on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.
The public are admitted to the lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, but must enter before 7½ P. M.
The cardinal idea of the institution being to improve and educate the working classes, the Trustees cordially invite the youth of the city, and the public generally, to avail themselves of the liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City.
Circulars sent if desired.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY
Dean of Law Faculty.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE E. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 17. A few vacancies. M. L. READ, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.—Morris, Conn. For circulars containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I. will reopen Sept. 3. R. A. ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct department study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS DEWEY
Will receive a few classes of ladies in History and English Literature this Winter. One class is especially designed for young ladies just leaving school. Particulars and subscription papers at Mr. JAS. MILLER'S book-store, No. 522 Broadway.
Miss Dewey refers to her father, Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Mr. William C. Bryant, Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, and Mr. George William Curtis.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.
At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

WYOMANOCK FEMALE SEMINARY, New-Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y.—This institution, which has been in successful operation during five years, will reopen Sept. 12; five or six more boarding pupils can be accommodated. For particulars or circular address as above.
MISS E. C. HATCH, Principal.
MRS. K. M. HATCH, Assistant Principal.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, EXPERIENCED AND successful in preparing young men for college, desires a few private pupils in the classics or mathematics. Address B. S. N., Station D, Bible House.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH day school, No. 25 East 15th-st., reopens Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

WANTED—A BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE country for a boy 12 years old; a Quaker school preferred. Address THOS. PORTER, No. 74 Amity-st., New-York.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, COMPETITION CLASSES IN MUSIC.—An original and very entertaining method; extremely beneficial to those who cannot play pieces of moderate difficulty at first sight. Monthly prizes to the best players. The pupils can also learn to speak and write French by a very amusing oral system, taught successfully for many years. Classes for children from 7 years of age, young ladies and adults. Interesting exhibitions in French every three months, to which the parents and friends will be invited. Terms $10. Address NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURGH CLASSES, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ADULT OR GROWN PUPILS PREFERRED. All English branches (composition particularly), music, drawing. References, institutions and first families of New-York. GOVERNESS, No. 18 St. Mark's-place.

SOLICITED—POSITION IN A FAMILY OF wealth, liberality and refinement for a pleasing, dignified lady; extraordinary skill in household, millinery, dressmaking, instructing and governing children. Address ASSISTANCE, Station G.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, having at present only one pupil, desires further employment as assistant in a school or as visiting governess in a family. Address Miss J. SOUTHMAYD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE OF EXPERIENCE desires to teach; is competent to instruct in the English branches, French classics and mathematics. Address ALUMNUS, Box No. 91 Guilford, Conn.

TEACHER OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A gentleman of experience desires an engagement in a first-class institution. Address ARTEM, Station D.

AN INSTRUCTOR IS WANTED TO COMPLETE a course of study in German language and literature, and to give a knowledge of Greek. Address LINGUIST, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WILSON, BULL & CO., as paper stainers, will hereafter be carried on under the name of WILSON & FRYER.
GEO. W. WILSON,
WILLIAM FRYER,
114th-st., near 3d-av.
Sept. 12, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. J. W. BOWDOIN THIS DAY retires from the firm of A. J. BROWN & CO. The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of A. J. BROWN & CO., who will settle all accounts of the late firm. A. J. BROWN & CO., 323 Broadway.
New-York, Sept. 12, 1866.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Jno. Farley, Metkiff, Bland, Percy, &c.; Mesdames Gomersal, Wilkins, Wall, Bland, Misses Mandeville, Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GITANILLA, CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI. THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH. Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Miss Fanny Herring.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, DER FREISCHUTZ and RABY RATLER. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henrietta Irving.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. The Domestic Drama of MARY LOCKWOOD. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD. A MIRACLE.

ARGUS HALL.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, ADAM AND EVE. Evening at 8, PARLOR CONCERTS.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

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New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

An enterprising agent of a charitable institution of Chicago, says the *Times* of that city, lately called upon a gift concern and induced the proprietor thereof to promise to pay to his institution the liberal sum of $5,000. Thursday morning last was the time appointed for the payment of the promised donation, and the agent of the charitable institution arrived at the establishment of the gift enterprise proprietor and requested payment. The latter flatly refused to accede. Upon this the agent proceeded to the police station and requested an officer of the law to aid him in enforcing the collection of the donation. Together the officer of the law and the agent proceeded to the establishment of promises, and, arriving there, again demanded the $5,000. In answer the gift concert man smiled, then laughed, and in conclusion left, leaving his promise that he would return after visiting his farm, which sadly needed his presence. He has not come back.

At a late meeting of the citizens of Johnstown, Pa., the scene of the late terrible accident in connection with the President's tour, a resolution was passed suggesting that each merchant, professional man, mechanic and laborer, of Johnstown and neighborhood, should give one day's earnings to the sufferers. Mr. MORRELL read a letter from President JOHNSON, donating $500, and also one from Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, giving $200. He also stated that he was authorized by the Cambria Iron Company to subscribe $1,000. Late investigations show that only three persons were killed at the time of the accident. One has since died, and of the 350 injured, many cannot survive.

On the 9th day of March last, a man named BETHEL MCFALL killed MARION J. WILLIAMS in the town of Benton, Franklin County, Ill. It appears that both these young men were paying attentions to a young lady in that vicinity, and upon her preferring on one occasion to go with WILLIAMS to or from a meeting, MCFALL became enraged, and lying in wait for WILLIAMS, deliberately murdered him. The murder was so atrocious that Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderer. He was last week discovered in Warren County, Tenn., and arrested, but his friends soon gathered, to the number of fifty or more, and took him from the custody of the officers.

The emigration from Canada to the Western States which was sufficiently extended last year to elicit considerable comment and cause some apprehension, has been continued the present season. *Le Canadien* says that within a short time not less than 53 heads of families and young men have left Levis for the Western States. *Le Journal* also remarks on the continued emigration of artisans from Quebec to the West, in quest of a means of livelihood. Since the Spring, it says, no less than a thousand ship carpenters have thus deserted Quebec.

A large fire occurred at Newbern, N. C., on Sunday morning. Two or three persons were injured by jumping from the second story of a house to save their lives. Nearly two squares, located between Broad and Pollock streets from Middle-street were destroyed, burning about fifty buildings. The *Times* estimates the total loss at $200,000. The *Commercial* thinks it will reach half a million, with less than $75,000 insurance. The fire was the work of incendiaries, for whose apprehension a large reward has been offered by the city authorities.

A fatal accident occurred at Cohasset, Mass., on Monday. Two young men, POLAND and CLAFLIN, of Boston, were out upon the marshes on a shooting excursion. Young POLAND, while picking up some birds he had shot, asked his companion if he would not like to shoot some also, and handed him the gun with the muzzle pointing toward himself. As young CLAFLIN took the piece it was accidentally discharged, and the load entered the side of POLAND, inflicting a fatal wound, from which he died in about two minutes.

The Providence *Bulletin*, speaking of the cholera cases in Bristol, which have proved singularly fatal, says that, from the best information it can gather, indulgence in green apples, cabbages and spirituous liquors will go far toward explaining the appearance of the disease in some of the cases, and it is not unlikely that fear may have injuriously affected other of the victims. In one locality the reeking filth impregnated the whole neighborhood with noxious odors.

The Trustees of the Northwestern University held a meeting in Chicago on the 12th instant, and elected Rev. DAVID H. WHEELER, now of Zurich, Switzerland, to the Chair of History and English Literature. Rev. CHARLES H. FOWLER, at present pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, was elected President of the University. A Committee of Counsel were chosen to assist in the erection of buildings, and any other work that may tend to advance the interests of the Institution.

During a thunder shower on the Sound on Saturday night, the steamer *Granite State*, when off Hunter's Point, heading for the Connecticut River, had some narrow escapes. The lightning struck the water only twenty rods ahead of the boat, and a minute after, struck about the same distance in the rear of the boat—in both instances throwing up a column of water and spray high in the air, producing a grand and impressive sight.

A most distressing affair took place in Indianapolis on Saturday. A young man by the name of LEONIDAS JOHNSON, aged about 17 years, was shot and instantly killed by his room-mate. JOHNSON had risen during the night and gone out, and on returning, in opening the door, was mistaken for a burglar by his room-mate, who drew a pistol and fired. The ball passed through young JOHNSON's head, and he fell dead on the spot.

In Valparaiso, Ind., last Sunday, a man named JOHN WEEKS was killed by the City Marshal. A daughter of Mr. WEEKS had been induced to enter a house of ill-fame. Her father went to induce her to return home, but was not allowed to see her, and, being under great excitement, made a great disturbance. The officer, supposing him to be one of the roughs who frequent such houses, attempted to arrest him, and on his resisting, shot him.

The steamer *Congress*, recently seized at Montreal, Canada, supposed to be intended for a Fenian privateer, is the property of OWEN THORN, Esq., of Washington. He positively denies that the steamer was intended for the purpose above mentioned, but was sold to Capt. HENTIG, of Detroit, Michigan, to be used in transporting grain, the sale to go into effect when the boat reached Buffalo, New-York.

A fearful visitation of Providence happened at Chicago on Saturday last. A tailor, from Germany, named LUBENHEIMER, residing on the north side, was accused of having stolen some money, which he positively denied, calling upon God to strike him dead if he was not speaking the truth. The fearful imprecation had hardly been uttered before he fell to the floor a dead man.

A Mrs. COX, residing in New-London, Conn., was found in her house, on Wednesday, nearly dead from starvation. It appears her husband left her about a week since without means of support, and it is supposed she became discouraged and locked herself into her house, determined to die. She had not eaten any food for three days.

The case of the City of Cincinnati against the street railroad companies has been decided by the Superior Court in favor of the former. It is held that the contract between the companies and the city is binding; that the companies are bound to sell twenty-five tickets for one dollar and three cents, and that tickets must be kept for sale on the cars.

It is estimated that one thousand persons have arrived at Galveston and Houston, Texas, to escape the persecutions of guerillas in the interior, who rob and murder on both sides indiscriminately, for plunder. Affairs throughout the State are daily becoming worse instead of better, and innumerable outrages are hourly recorded.

Gen. GRANT is expected in Galena in October, to witness the marriage of Col. BABCOCK, of his staff, to a charming young lady of that little city. The General's house is kept in excellent order, and ready for occupation at any time. Visitors are always admitted.

As the workmen on Monday were engaged in raising the largest of the new St. Aloysius Church bells, at Washington, one of the stays gave way, and the bell fell to the ground. Luckily, only the wrought-iron beam of the bell was broken, and can be replaced.

GEORGE A. BARBER, of Detroit, has published a challenge to any printer in the world to a trial of speed for ten hours, or one week, at the rate of ten hours per day, to set "solid, straight matter," for from $2,000 to $5,000, the race to come off within three months after the acceptance of the challenge.

The Belleville (Ark.) *News* says that last week four Union men accepted a challenge from four late rebels to fight a duel with rifles, distance one hundred yards. All being sharpshooters, each ball took effect, three being killed outright, and the other five more or less wounded.

The great lake tunnel at Chicago will, in all probability, be completed next month, and preparations are now making for its formal opening. Ceremonies appropriate to the completion of so stupendous a work will be gotten up on a scale of great magnificence.

A board of officers of the Engineer Corps, of which Gen. Q. A. GILMORE is President, has been convened at Fortress Monroe to report upon a series of experiments with heavy artillery. Several new varieties of shot and shell for rifled cannon are also being tested.

The cholera has been declared epidemic in Memphis, though its ravages are mainly confined to a section near a bayou. Out of 174 deaths last week 107 were from cholera. The largest number of deaths was on Friday, 47 fatal cases being reported.

The Boston Collectorship of Customs, vacated by the resignation of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, has, it is understood, been tendered to GEO. ASHMUN, of Springfield, Mass.

By the last valuation of real and personal estate of the City of Boston, the former is put down at $225,767,215, the latter at $189,595,130, an increase of $43,469,570 on the previous year.

A fire occurred at the Aladdin Oil Works, located on the Alleghany River, above the mouth of the Kiskiminetas River, on Saturday last, resulting in the total destruction of the refinery. There were one hundred and fifty barrels of oil in the works, which were totally destroyed, together with all the machinery, &c., appertaining to the refinery.

On Sunday evening a lady residing in Cincinnati was accidentally killed by a young man, who jokingly pointed an old musket at her and pulled the trigger, not knowing that it was loaded.

The first bale of Sea Island cotton was received at Savannah on Wednesday last. It was raised on the Kilkenny plantation, which is in charge of Capt. DUTCHER.

Hon. CLARK STEERE, for many years an honored merchant of Providence, and at one time a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, died on Saturday night after a brief illness.

The ostrich sent from Brazil to the City of Boston, and cared for on the Common by a most attentive Committee, died last week.

Ex-Gov. GILMORE, of Concord, N. H., continues very low, and his family entertain little or no hopes of his recovery.

Hon. AARON H. CRAGIN, of Lebanon, N. H., United States Senator, has nearly recovered his health, and has been able to make a visit to Concord.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision against the butchers, and in favor of the Health Board. In giving his opinion the Judge said: "I have nothing to do with the policy or propriety of the passage of laws removing from the people the right of selecting their own officers. In regard to the Health Law, however, it is only justice to mention the pleasing fact that, had it not been in existence, more than ten thousand persons who are now alive would have died from cholera alone in this City."

The case of Lieut. BRAINE, the pirate, who, with others, boarded the steamer *Chesapeake* as passengers and then took possession of her, putting the Captain and other officers in irons and killing one of the engineers, was up for examination before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. The testimony, so far, is anything but solacing to the prisoner. It is understood, also, that he has in his possession, or had at the time of his arrest, a variety of documents which throw light upon some new scheme of an unlawful nature, in which he was engaged.

The Long Island Quoit Club were successful in the return game of their match with the New-Jersey players. The event took place at Newark, last Thursday, and drew together a very respectable gathering of spectators. The contest was very exciting, and terminated in favor of the Brooklynites by 11 shots. The totals were 97 to 86, in four games.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Lottie A. Clark *vs.* A. S. Clark. A judgment was also granted in the suit of Hartenbeck *vs.* Hartenbeck, which has been some time pending in the Court of Common Pleas.

There were four new cases and five deaths from cholera reported yesterday. The Registrar of Vital Statistics, in his regular weekly letter, furnishes valuable information in reference to diseases in the City during the week.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday tried several small cases, and received some pleas for from prisoners. The trial of EMIL GERBALINI, indicted for a very bold robbery, was commenced, and will be continued to-day.

The supply of beef cattle for the week is heavy, numbering 6,349, a large proportion of which was beeves of a superior quality; and yet the prices for the different grades of beef have been firm, and have advanced at least ½c. ℔ lb. since last week. The demand for good beef cattle was never better. The best bullocks have sold, the past week, at 18c. ℔ lb., net weight, with quick sales. The demand was active on Thursday and Friday of last week at Hudson City, where there are now as many cattle sold during the week as at any other yards. At One Hundredth-street, on Monday, the yards were pretty well cleaned out. On Tuesday there were not enough left to induce butchers to go to the yards. Beef is very high, and the prospect is that the prices will advance rather than decline. There is nothing new in the cow market. The number for the week is 142. The number of calves is 1,456, with an active demand for good ones. The arrivals of sheep are heavy, numbering for the week 25,957. The demand for good sheep is active. Poor ones sell slowly. The best lambs have sold for 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The best sheep, 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The number of swine received is 12,045. The demand for swine is active, and all good lots are disposed of readily as soon as they arrive at about 11½c. ℔ lb., live weight, and 14c. ℔ lb., dressed.

Gold was steady yesterday at 145 ℔ cent.; Exchange on London, 107½; Money easy; the Funds of the United States firmer; the Railways active.

Domestic Produce was less freely dealt in and was heavy, yesterday, the main exception having been Cotton and Cotton Goods, which were brisker and firmer under the more favorable telegraphic advices from Liverpool. The week's exports of Cotton from this port were 4,206 bales, valued at $584,181. Foreign Merchandise was in moderate demand. Freights were quiet.

The Republican Party—Past, Present and Future.

The Republican Party embraced in its ranks so large a proportion of the best elements of our American population—so much of that which is liberal, and progressive, and freedom-loving and national; and it had about it such a noble enthusiasm and purity of purpose, that it seems nothing less than a public calamity for it to fall under the control of illiberal, narrow-minded, sectional partisans, inspired by selfish objects and governed by malignant feelings.

We remember how it sprang up in 1856, and, putting forth FREMONT as its leader and the Pittsburgh platform as its basis of principles, swept over all those parts of the country not directly and absolutely under the domination of Slavery, gathering hosts of adherents from all parties, and giving consistency and power to an idea which, though vital to the existence of American freedom, had been lost sight of in the practical conduct of Government. We remember how again, in 1860, standing upon the Chicago platform with LINCOLN for its leader, it was borne into power by an enthusiastic people, controlled by a fervent yet intelligent zeal to deliver the country from the power of a party which, though professing national and liberal principles, was pursuing a sectional policy in a spirit hostile to the continuance of fraternal feeling and to the perpetuity of the Union. We remember how again, in 1864, with LINCOLN again as its leader, and with the Baltimore platform as its guiding rule, it demanded the support of the country in the midst of war, and how grandly the people responded to the great principles which it bore aloft, and, by an overwhelming majority, gave it again the control of the Government. No Republican can ever forget the spirit which controlled or the idea which inspired the great body of the young party in these three great campaigns; and if it were forgotten, or if it be ignored, the platforms of the party, and the principles upon which it appealed to the people for their suffrages, remain for reference and instruction. It was the *party of political liberalism*, of broad, national ideas, of magnanimity and justice, of progress and reform and freedom—the party of devotion to the Constitution—supporting at once the union of the States and the rights of the States. Upon these principles it grew to power, and by this sign it triumphed.

The ideas which have been foisted upon the Republican Party of late by men who, through adroit management, have obtained a temporary control of it, are in direct antagonism with those upon which it was founded, and which have guided it during the ten years of its existence. They are not the doctrines of political liberalism, but of the extremist political bigotry and prejudice—not the doctrines of a comprehensive nationality, but of an unyielding sectionalism. Their principle is not that of rigid adhesion to the Constitution under all circumstances, and adapting all political action to its requirements, but a very loose principle of subordinating the Constitution to temporary exigencies or supposed necessities—not the principle of upholding the guaranteed rights of all the States in the Union of States, but a convenient principle of denying both the existence and the rights of States as the necessities of party may require. These self-appointed leaders would transform the spirit as well as overthrow the established platforms of the Republican Party, and instead of magnanimity and fraternity, would inspire it with feelings of malice and revenge, and lead it to destruction by pandering to those passions which it is the duty of good men to repress.

But we do not believe that such ideas and leaders can continue to control a party with such elements as compose the Republican Party. We do not believe it has been really represented at all by the policy of the Radical leaders. We believe that the policy of exclusion and hatred and sectionalism which STEVENS and BUTLER have been and still are, trying to thrust upon it, will be disavowed and repudiated long before this policy can ripen into the action which they demand. We believe that the original principles of its existence are too deeply implanted in its being to be rooted out or crushed down by any such means as these violent agitators have adopted; and perhaps in the very hour of their apparent triumph they will discover that their plans have failed and that their game is lost. We think there are signs enough now, notwithstanding the elections in New-England, that the popular mind is becoming thoroughly weary of the wild and dangerous schemes of these men—weary with politicians who keep the Union unrestored, States unrepresented, citizens disfranchised. We believe that, on this subject, the popular demands upon Congress next Winter will be irresistible; and we say this without regard to party triumphs in the elections of the next two months. Congress will then have an opportunity, in its dealings with the South, to supplement and rectify its past action in accordance with justice and the Constitution; and the Republican Party, raising again the old standards, and showing itself equal to the new demands of the new times, will have an opportunity of consolidating the power which the folly of some of its leaders has imperiled.

Falsehoods and Violence of the Anti-Union Party.

The mendacity of the attacks upon the President is on a par with their malignity. It is not enough that his errors of taste and judgment are systematically exaggerated, or that every insult which ruffianism chose to perpetrate during his recent journey is gravely discussed as an evidence of popular feeling. His speeches are distorted. His statements are misrepresented. Words are put into his mouth which he never uttered, and declarations are attributed to him for which the authorized reports afford no foundation. One of the latest and grossest perversions of this nature appears in the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday, which, under the caption, "Johnson's Promised Civil War," promulgates this statement:

> "The President, at Newark, Ohio, on Thursday last announced that another civil war was inevitable; not a civil war between sections, not a war between the North and the South, but, as he styles it, an internecine war, in which, for instance, the people of Ohio of his party will array themselves in arms against that portion of the people of the same State who are not of his party. This war he declares is inevitable, except upon one contingency, and that contingency is, the election of a Congress who will admit the Senators and Representatives of the rebel States without requiring of those States any previous ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. He declares that he will not submit any longer to having his vetoes of bills overruled by two-thirds votes of Congress, and if the people of the North elect a Congress with two-thirds opposed to him, he will organize and recognize another Congress composed of Northern Democrats and the representatives of the Southern States. He will then by the sword disperse any other body that may assume to act as the Congress of the United States. That is the way the next civil war is to be inaugurated; the President is to commence it; and he expects all the people of the North who are not of the majority, to take up arms on his side, and make war upon all the rest of the people."

Those of our readers who followed the President in his journeyings, do not need to be informed that for this representation there is no warrant in his speech at Newark, or in any other speech of which mention has been made by the impartial reporters of the Associated Press. What he did say at Newark in reference to civil war is condensed by the reporters into three brief sentences. We quote from the narrative which appeared in the columns of our Radical neighbor, as well as in our own:

> "Unless the course of Congress is arrested by your suffrage, he said, we shall have another civil war. It will not be between the North and the South, but an internecine war. Then I ask you to come forward and prevent such a deplorable result by standing up for the Constitution of your country."

Out of this meagre material, the organ of Chicago radicalism has manufactured its sensation story. For all its startling features there is not a semblance of justification. The remarks alleged to have been made by the President concerning vetoes; the organization and recognition of another Congress, the dispersal of the present Congress by the sword, and so forth, are *sheer invention*. They are simply falsehoods, coined by the *Tribune* for use in the campaign.

The Washington correspondent of the same journal contributes his quota to the stock of untruth. The President and his Secretary of State—this writer declares—are known to intend "to establish an oligarchy supported by the late rebels, South and North, and to re-establish Slavery." And he adds: "I am morally assured that there is a bloody drama in store for the American people, such as has not been witnessed since the days of CROMWELL and MIRABEAU." The purpose is the same in both editorial article and correspondence. It is to fan the flame of popular passion by misrepresenting the words and the acts of the Executive. It is to rouse malignant feeling up to the point at which the *Tribune* has long aimed—the impeachment and hanging of the President. Of its desire for this result the Chicago newspaper makes no concealment. Rather, it exults in the prospect as essential to a full Radical triumph. After preaching a long sermon with its own inventions as a text, it declares that "the apostate traitor" "will become an object of national scorn during the last hours of his miserable existence, and finally *in his execution* furnish an example." Indeed, from WENDELL PHILLIPS in the East to the Chicago *Tribune* in the West, the tone of the more demonstrative of the malignants is disgraceful in its recklessness and almost unparalleled in its ferocity. Not content with impeaching and hanging the President in advance, they single out prominent supporters of the Union policy as marks to be kept in view by the avenging Radicals. The whole Union Party are charged with plotting another rebellion, and falsehoods are scattered broadcast designed to fix upon the great majority of the Southern people the stigma of yet being rebels.

The truth all the time is, that whatever danger is visible comes from the Radical side. The riot at Indianapolis on the occasion of the President's visit bore the indications of a prearranged affair; the rioters were armed, and nothing but the forbearance and cool judgment of the Union men prevented more serious results. In Indiana, as elsewhere, we apprehend that the Radicals contemplate and are preparing for mischief. This is notoriously the case in Missouri and Tennessee, where conspiracies have been organized under the sanction of Radical Executives, for the purpose of enabling an armed and enfranchised minority to keep down the unarmed and disfranchised majority.

If the Radical journals insist upon familiarizing the country with the idea of another civil war as a not improbable contingency, let them be manly and honest enough to tell where the danger really lies. Let them say frankly that they and their friends are doing all that is possible to provoke troubles; that they are secretly organizing in anticipation of it; and that if unhappily it again arises, it will be in the main the product of their falsehoods, and the natural consequence of their violence.

The Case of Braine, the Pirate of the Chesapeake.

The arrest of JOHN C. BRAINE by the United States authorities, in the Eastern District of New-York, will bring up for consideration many interesting and possibly doubtful questions. BRAINE, as will be recollected, was the leader of the party which, in the year 1863, went on board the steamer *Chesapeake* as passengers desiring to go from this City to Portland, and, when the vessel was at sea, rose upon her officers and crew, took possession of the vessel, killed one of the engineers who refused to work the engines at their command, wounded others of the crew and ran the vessel toward the coast of Nova Scotia, where they plundered her of parts of her cargo. They were finally frightened away from her by the appearance of a United States gunboat, which took possession of the vessel, albeit she was then in British waters, and brought her into Halifax, where she was afterward restored to her owners by the decree of the Court of Admiralty.

Some of the freebooters were also arrested on the demand of our authorities there, and proceedings were commenced to obtain their surrender to our Government under the Extradition Treaty as pirates. The Commissioner before whom the proceedings were taken decided in favor of the United States, whereupon a *habeas corpus* was issued by a Judge of one of the local Courts, who decided in accordance with the English rule, that as the men were charged with piracy—which was an offence against all nations—they could be tried in Halifax for it, and consequently there was no ground for sending them to the United States for trial. Thereupon, displaying that peculiar form of neutrality which was so annoying to us at the time, the English Courts and authorities having, in order to prevent our trying the men for piracy, decided that they could try them for it, immediately let them go without even an effort to try them. And after the fading of the brief glory of the lionizing which they received at the hands of the rebel sympathizers of Halifax, BRAINE and his fellows disappeared from the public view, having furnished an episode in the great struggle, which was soon driven from memory by other episodes and incidents.

The present arrest of BRAINE under the warrant of a United States Commissioner to hold him to answer for thus seizing the *Chesapeake* and murdering the engineer, brings up for consideration the same questions which were then before the Courts at Halifax. Our Courts may, however, take very different views of them. These questions, however, will by no means be the only ones. BRAINE may, for instance, claim the protection which has been claimed by SEMMES and others for acts done on the high seas by authority of the Confederate Government If any such claim is made in his behalf we think it should be scrutinized before it is allowed. There are some facts in the case, indeed, which seem to us to require a very close and rigorous examination on this point. We do not suppose that any such protection can avail him unless he was acting at the time he seized the *Chesapeake* under an authority from the Rebel Government. If he had been commissioned by them a hundred times since then, he could not set up such commission as a defence for acts which he had previously done without such authorization.

Now it is to be noticed that in all the proceedings before the Courts at Halifax, it was never claimed by the criminals or their counsel, that BRAINE had any commission from JEFF. DAVIS or any authorization from any quarter whatever, except that a man named PARKER, who was alleged to have had a commission as one of the officers of the privateer *Retribution*, was also alleged to have been on board the *Chesapeake*, although, as it afterward appeared, this was not till after the seizure of the vessel by BRAINE and her arrival in British waters.

Now all those who discussed the matter from the British point of view, admitted at once that if BRAINE was acting under a commission, he and those under him were entitled to a discharge. And yet no steps were ever taken to show that he had a commission, but the defence was placed entirely upon the pretended commission alleged to have been held by PARKER, and even this defence was not sustained before the English Commissioner, who decided that the prisoners must be delivered up.

If then, at this late day, a commission should make its appearance, under which BRAINE now pretends to have acted, this one fact, that it was not heard of when the case was fresh, when its production would have decided the case in his favor, which was actually decided against him for the want of it, is enough to call for the most rigid scrutiny into the genuineness of any such commission.

But if this were not enough, there is another fact which is still more important. It was not claimed by the rebels themselves at the time that BRAINE had any such authority. The rebel authorities were naturally desirous to do everything in their power to shield BRAINE from the danger into which his lawless desire to help them had brought him. Accordingly they determined to treat the affair as a case of prize, and they actually had a libel filed in the District Court at Richmond to forfeit the *Chesapeake* then lying at Halifax as a lawful prize of war. Now, in this libel and the advertisements based upon it, they never claimed that BRAINE had acted under any commission issued to him, but recited that the *Chesapeake* had been captured by "JOHN C. BRAINE and HENRY PARR, *citizens of and enlisted in the service* of said Confederate States, and JOHN PARKER, an officer connected with the schooner *Retribution*, a vessel belonging to said Confederate States, provided with a letter-of-marque issued by the Department of State of said Confederate States."

The rebel authorities, therefore, made PARKER's commission their reliance, as BRAINE and his fellows had done. And if any other authorization is now sought to be brought forward, we say again that it should be examined with the closest care.

There are other and grave questions in the case. As we stated at the time, we do not believe that the shooting of the engineer would be held to be anything less than murder, whatever was the authority under which the pirates acted. This is one of the questions, however, which will arise on the hearing. We have only desired now to call attention to points which should be considered in case BRAINE shall object to any examination of his case at all on the merits.

The Annexation of German States to Prussia.

We see from a paragraph in a recent Berlin journal that public meetings are held in Leipsic, the most important city of Saxony, and in other Saxon towns, urging strongly immediate incorporation with Prussia. Similar assemblies are held in other parts of the conquered territory of North Germany, and even the Protestant portions of Bavaria are said to desire a closer union with the great North German State. It is a remarkable phenomenon—the conquered peoples immediately after their defeat clamoring for union with the conquerors. The well-known policy of ancient Rome was to bind the subjugated provinces to the victor by substantial advantages; but seldom has it ever been seen that, under Rome or any other conqueror, the subdued population begged for the Government of their victorious enemy. Its only analogy is perhaps to be found in America, where, after the civil war, the great contest is, how soon the beaten shall assume the institutions of their conquerors. This phenomenon shows in Germany—what it does here—that the war between Prussia and Austria, after all, was a civil war, in which German struggled with German, and where defeat leaves no lasting sting.

The best explanation, however, of such a reception of their enemy, by the defeated German States, is to be found in the peculiar position of Prussia in Germany; Prussia stands in the Confederation much as New England stands in our Union. She is the brain of Germany. Her great men are not merely Prussians, they belong to the whole Fatherland. No one speaks of HUMBOLDT as a Prussian *savant*, or of SCHLEIERMACHER as a Prussian divine, or FICHTE as a Berlin philosopher. They are all Germans. This Protestant Kingdom represents the highest intelligence, the best popular education, the most advanced ideas of the whole German race. Her villages and towns possess (since VON STEIN's reforms) the best self-governing institutions of any part of Germany. She is the most Democratic, despite the influence of the *Junker* (or "Fogy") party and of the army of office-holders; her nobility are a nullity; her industrial development has been immense, and as a consequence her middle class has become rich and powerful. Within Prussia has first commenced a true Constitutional movement—that of a Liberal Party working within the Constitution. They may have accomplished but little against an obstinate King and unscrupulous minister, but they have, at least to a certain degree, trained the Nation to a Parliamentary life, and have finally won the victory from the King of a plain admission that the Parliament shall and ought to control the money appropriations.

The irresistible tendency of events, too, has made Prussia alone capable of uniting Germany. She alone of German States has the army, the treasury, the organization and the intelligence fit to lead the Fatherland; and she alone has developed the military capacity which could enable her to break down her rivals.

The Germans of Saxony, of the Mecklenburgs, of Baden, even of all the petty principalities, see that Prussia alone represents the great German ideal and aspiration—*the unity of the German race*. They respect and admire the beginnings of her Parliamentary life, and they know (even as the Americans of our rebel States know, that in entering the Prussian or North German Union they do not enter as conquered subjects, but as fellow-citizens—as those who shall take the share of freemen in the Government of a Constitutional Germany. The Liberals of Nassau and Hanover, and other States, hope to join that noble band of Prussian Liberals, who have so long fought the battle of popular right against royal prerogative. The people are glad to escape the burdens of small Governments, which give them no dignity or safety, and to become members of a great nation. They do not feel themselves conquered, but rather victorious, in a greater struggle than that between the houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburgh.

Count BISMARCK sees this clearly—that the power of Prussia is its Liberalism, and though he has an obstinate and stupid King to manage, who is bound by a network of ties, both of blood and caste, to the royal families and princes of Germany, he moves on steadily in the great work of annexation and absorption of the smaller States within the more liberal Kingdom of Prussia. Even the "Progress Party" of Berlin have joined hands with the skillful instrument of royal prerogative in this grand work. BISMARCK's object is the aggrandizement of his country, and for this he would embrace democracy itself; theirs is nobler—the unity and liberty of Germany, for which they see that the great absolutist statesman is "building better than he knew." Possibly both will reach their ends. It is certain that the popular party, at least, cannot fail. Sooner or later, by war or peace, through the mild course of a Constitutional struggle, or by the rough path of revolution, Germany, like Italy, is to be free and united, from the Baltic to the Danube and the Inn. Nothing can prevent this, and Prussia's triumph will hasten it.

PEACE METHODS AND FOREIGN COMMENTATORS.—We wonder what a well-informed journal like the Manchester *Guardian* sees in the past history or present condition of the United States, which should justify it in supposing that we may adopt the policy of a foreign war in order to heal up our own domestic differences. We may even go a step further, and ask whether we have not given the best evidence possible that, unlike the military Powers of Europe, we are not prone to what are justly called aggressive wars? In one sense we are like those Powers—we possess great military strength, not in the shape of vast standing armies it is true, but in what is far more imposing, our unanimous feeling of national self-respect. We cannot be said to fear any foreign army or navy. But does not the history of our people ever since the War of Independence show that we have never wantonly drawn the sword in any cause wherein we were not wronged? During the four years of the rebellion it was we who were constantly menaced with intervention, and embarrassed by the secret services of foreign blockade-runners and foreign sympathizers. No one doubts our ability even then to have turned against our detractors abroad, but were content to let the record of false neutrality stand a silent reproof for all time. And when our own theory of what honorable neutrality means needed illustration, did we not adhere not only to the letter but the very spirit of that international comity, which had not been shown toward ourselves? Why is it that no sooner have the loud thanks and compliments which the circumstances attendant upon the Canada raid called forth ceased to echo all over England than the old jealousy and suspicion crop out. Whatever may be thought of us abroad, one thing may be taken to heart by both our friends and our enemies, which is that whenever the United States shall see fit to engage in a war with any other Power it will be for the redressing of some real grievance of which she has a right to complain.

CARS AND TAXES.—Do our City car companies ever reflect that it is their profits which are meant to be taxed and not their customers? Of course they know it without the exercise of thought. It is time, however, that the common sense of the matter be understood by the public at large. Certain gentlemen have been allowed by their fellow-citizens to monopolize great lines of travel, and are bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to consult the convenience of those fellow-citizens by every means in their power. They make enormous profits, and are properly taxed upon those profits, as are other people on theirs. Instead of paying their tax they make their customers pay it; nay, they do more, for, by positive intimidation, they exact a profit upon the tax itself. The injustice bears very hard upon those to whom a few dollars a year is a consequence, and it ought to be brought to an end. It would not last long if well-to-do people would have courage enough to refuse to be fleeced, and so encourage their poorer brethren.

MORE OCEAN CABLES.—The possibility of maintaining an electric cable at the bottom of the Atlantic having now been fully demonstrated, there are efforts being made to multiply the lines by other companies. There are seven of these companies, and their routes are varied; but all fulfil the purpose of linking the Old and New Worlds together. These are not all actually new, but they have all been spurred into increased activity by the success of the Atlantic Cable. This is as it should be. Competition is sorely needed now for many reasons. The excessive charges at present are prohibitory, except to a few leading newspapers and wealthy men. The great benefit to be derived from any ocean line consists in its being popularly accessible. In the item of news, also, there is a great need of change. At present, what we get is made up too much of conjectures and rumors, of no value whatever, and mixed with them, often a gratuitous opinion, which is worse than valueless. We should be glad to see, not seven or eight, but fifty new lines, for then both charges and telegrams would be regulated by something like common sense.

GUARANTEES.—We must have guarantees, say the Radicals, that the ante-war state of affairs will not be restored, or we will not allow the restoration of the Union for which the North fought. But what guarantees can be offered that would satisfy them beyond what already exist? Until the patriotism of the people, and the bravery with which they defended their flag have ceased to exist, there are guarantees enough. The Radicals do not believe either in the bravery or the patriotism, and so reecho their cry for "Guarantees."

A FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CANADA.—The Bank of Upper Canada has suspended specie payments. It is nearly thirty years since any of the old chartered banks of the provinces were in a similar strait, and the suspension will, no doubt, cause great uneasiness in financial circles, until it is ascertained whether the temporary failure will affect other moneyed institutions.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This justly esteemed establishment reopened for the season last evening. The house was filled with the *elite* of the metropolis, and the artists who assisted on the occasion were received on their separate entrances with acceptable rounds of applause. A new comedy called the "Fast Family" was produced with success, but the hour at which it terminated renders comment impossible. We content ourselves with recording a well merited triumph. The piece is excellently acted, and beautifully put upon the stage.

MR. DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT.—The friends of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT—"Our Dolly"—now playing at the New-York Theatre, have tendered him a benefit on Thursday (to-morrow) night. Mr. DAVENPORT sails for New-Orleans on Saturday, and his many friends will doubtless give him a rousing good-bye on this occasion.

MR. EDDY IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. E. EDDY, supported by Miss IRVING, Mr. LINGARD and other popular actors, will appear to-night at the Brooklyn Academy, with an excellent programme.

MR. HACKETT AS FALSTAFF.—On Thursday and Friday evenings, Mr. HACKETT will favor the good people of Brooklyn with his celebrated representation of *Sir John Falstaff*.

MARYLAND.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

At the election for officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, held here to-day, the following officers were elected:

Grand Sire, JAMES P. SANDERS, of New-York; Deputy Grand Sire, E. D. FARNSWORTH, of Tennessee; Grand Secretary, JAMES L. RIDGELY, of Maryland; Grand Treasurer, JOSHUA VAN SANT, of Maryland.

Congressional Nomination at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

CASPER P. COLLIER, of Hudson, was to-day nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention in this city.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

General Gordon Granger Elected President.

ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Great Harmony and Enthusiasm Characterize the Proceedings.

Dispatch from Soldiers of the Rebel Army.

Adjournment of the Convention Sine Die.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Soldiers' Convention closed its sessions at 6 o'clock this P. M., and adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings have been characterized throughout by the utmost harmony, and by an enthusiasm which neither the pelting rain nor the inhospitable air of Cleveland could dampen or repress. On the opening of the morning session at 10 o'clock, the tent was crowded with the brave soldiers of the country, who united once more in singing the old army songs and renewed their devotions to their country and its flag. Half an hour was spent in this way, when the Convention was called to order by Gen. WOOD, and proceeded to business. After the permanent organization, the Convention was taken somewhat by surprise on the announcement that a dispatch had been received from Confederate soldiers at Memphis. The dispatch having been read, G. L. BROWN protested against any notice being taken or any response given to it.

Some confusion ensued, when another reading of the dispatch was called for, after which the Major withdrew his opposition, saying he was mistaken as to its import. The magnanimity in offering to leave the rights of the South in the hands of Union soldiers, and especially its pledge that security of person and property and perfect freedom of speech should hereafter be guaranteed to all men in the South, were generally commended, and a committee was appointed to draft a suitable reply. The reply was read at the afternoon session, and unanimously approved. The address drawn up and read by Gen. ESTE was admitted on all hands to be an able and statesmanlike document, and by its moderation and freedom from partisanship cannot but have a salutary effect.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Near the close of the proceedings an episode occurred tending to throw some light on the secret organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. SLACK, of Indiana, offered a resolution cautioning soldiers against the organization, alleging that it was created for party and perhaps for disloyal purposes. Several delegates united in a motion to lay the resolution on the table.

A gentleman from Illinois and another from New-York declared that they were members of the Grand Army, and that it had no political purpose whatever, and that if it had been used in Indiana for party ends. It was because the "Hoosiers" were asleep. The resolution was finally withdrawn, whereupon Col. PECKMAN, of St. Louis, said this disposition of it had put Missouri in a bad predicament. He knew that the organization in the State was used for party purposes, and every man who joined was obliged to take an oath to take up arms against the President. No Johnson man was allowed to become a member. If, as the gentlemen from Indiana and New-York had said, it was not a political organization, he called on them to regulate the action of the Grand Army in Missouri, and explain why it was that the Government of that State was already arming the members of the order in anticipation of a conflict. The gentlemen appealed to promised to right the matter if the order was being used for improper purposes, and there the matter dropped.

SLAVERY AND SUFFRAGE.

Gen. HEATH next attempted to get an independent resolution of his own adopted, declaring that the Union armies did not fight for the negroes, pledging the soldiers to denounce and oppose all attempts, whenever or wherever made to bring about equal suffrage between whites and blacks, but he was frowned down by almost the unanimous voice of the Convention, and withdrew his resolution. The Convention then united once more in singing the old song, "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." After cheers for the President, GRANT, FARRAGUT and the Constitution, and a benediction from Rev. Mr. TUSSAR, adjourned *sine die*. A large portion of the delegates left for their homes on the evening trains. Gen. WOOL goes to Indiana to-morrow to lend his aid to the success of the principles enunciated by the Convention over whose opening deliberations he presided.

To the Associated Press.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The second day of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention has been rainy, and out of doors disagreeable enough to repel any body but soldiers. There was a somewhat larger attendance of delegates, but the larger proportion of the room, occupied yesterday by the spectators, was vacant.

MUSIC AND CHEERS.

The scenes of yesterday were reënacted prior to the opening of the Convention, a large amount of enthusiasm being expended in cheers for favorite Generals. The band played various tunes which attracted no particular attention until it struck up "Dixie," which called out cheers on all hands, the New-York delegates showing particular appetite for it by shouting and clapping of hands, which also extended on all sides. Calls followed for "Rally Round the Flag Boys," which was played in response, and greeted with cheer after cheer until the chorus was reached, when delegates joined in with the words, "The Union for Ever, &c," and concluded with another enthusiastic outburst of applause.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, after the meeting had been called to order, reported the following as officers of the Convention:

President—Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

Vice-Presidents: Maine, Gen. A. S. Daggett; New-York, Gen. William F. Rogers; Maryland, Brig.-Gen. John W. Horn; District of Columbia, Lieut. H. C. Gooding; Pennsylvania, Sergeant Cyrus W. Shark; Virginia, Col. James D. Brady; Ohio, Gen. A. McD. McCook; Indiana, Gen. John Love; Wisconsin, Gen. H. C. Hobart; Michigan, Gen. A. A. Stevens; Missouri, Gen. M. L. Smith; Kentucky, Private D. T. Marypenner; Tennessee, Capt. R. C. Carter; Kansas, Col. O. A. Bassett; Nebraska, Maj. H. W. Paddock; California, Gen. G. E. Winter; New-Mexico, F. G. Cammagers; Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh; Louisiana, Col. E. W. Joel; Georgia, Maj. H. S. Fitch.

Secretaries—Michigan, Col. A. W. Williams; Maine, Capt. J. C. Farbish; New-York, Col. Chas. E. Johnson; Pennsylvania, J. B. Hayes; Maryland, Capt. W. H. Boyle; Virginia, Sergt. S. B. Kinney; Ohio, Capt. J. F. Sauntemeyer; Indiana, Col. W. P. Davis; Wisconsin, Capt. M. W. Fitch; Maryland, Capt. S. O. Fish; Kentucky, Major D. English; Tennessee, Lieut. A. F. Fowler; New-Mexico, Capt. J. W. Howard; Nebraska, Gen. H. H. Heath; California, Capt. Samuel Garnage; Illinois, Capt. Thomas G. Barnes; District of Columbia, Capt. E. McCean.

The names of the prominent officers were enthusiastically received.

After a motion by Col. CAMPBELL to amend, which was finally withdrawn, the report was adopted, with enthusiastic cheers.

A DISPATCH.

At this stage a dispatch was read, dated at Albany, and signed by H. G. NORTON, who announced that he had left the Loyal Southerners, and would be in Cleveland to-morrow to expose them. [Cheers, and cries of "Rats leave a sinking ship." "We don't want rats," &c.]

GEN. GRANGER'S ADDRESS.

A committee, consisting of Gens. STEEDMAN and CUSTAR and Col. L. D. CAMPBELL escorted Gen. GRANGER to the chair, when he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the high compliment you have paid me in designating me, by your unanimous vote, to preside over this gathering of the Union soldiers and sailors of the Republic, I beg leave to tender you my most grateful acknowledgments. To be selected for this position, to preside over a body of men representing the great army and navy of the Union, who by their heroism have made the American soldier and sailor respected throughout the world, is an honor of which any man might be justly proud. But to be called to such a position at a time like the present, when the Government is imperiled, when the duty of saving our country from a renewal of strife, when the obligation is imposed upon the patriotic and brave men of this nation of preserving the Constitution of our country in all its integrity requires experience and ability which I do not flatter myself I possess. But, comrades, with an earnest and sincere purpose I aid you in your efforts to secure peace and prosperity to our loved country. I promise you my best efforts to discharge the duties you have imposed upon me. Again thanking you for the manifestation you have given me of your respect and confidence, I enter now upon the duties of the chair.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Col. L. D. CAMPBELL, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed, the delegations from each state selecting a member:

Maine, Col. A. W. Bradbury; Massachusetts, Col. W. P. Cowel; New-York, Gen. T. A. Davies; New-Jersey; Maj. Chas. O'Connor; Pennsylvania, Maj. W. H. Davis; Maryland, Gen. C. E. Phelps; District of Columbia, Gen. G. P. Este; Virginia, Col. James P. Brady; Ohio, Col. L. D. Campbell; Indiana, Gen. James R. Slack; Wisconsin, Gen. E. S. Bragg; Missouri, Col. James Peckham; Kansas, Col. Peter McFarland; Kentucky Gov. J. B. Bramlette; Nebraska, Gen. H. H. Heath; New-Mexico, Capt. J. Sheridan; Georgia, Major H. S. Firth; Tennessee, Lieut. R. M. Dolson; Illinois, M. R. M. Wallace; California, Gen. J. W. Denver; Minnesota, Gen. Fourtalette; Michigan, Lieut. A. Cameron; Louisiana, Gen. W. P. Benton.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. WOOL.

The Chair announced that Gen. WOOL would be compelled to leave, and the latter made a short validictory address, which was immensely applauded.

Cries to the band for "Hail to the Chief" were responded to by the playing of that air, the audience rising to their feet and loudly cheering.

A resolution was adopted that the Convention in a body escort Gen. WOOL to the depot this evening.

A dispatch from J. A. DIX and DOUGLASS TAYLOR of New-York, was read and loudly cheered, announcing the success of the New-York Union meeting.

A DISPATCH FROM REBEL SOLDIERS.

The following dispatch was also enthusiastically received, and after its reading, three cheers for NED FORREST were called for and given:

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

To the President of the Soldiers and Sailor's Convention, Cleveland, Ohio:

The soldiers of the late Confederate army met here to-day and deputed the undersigned to congratulate your Convention on its efforts to restore peace and quietude to the country and to express their deep sympathy with your patriotic purpose; and further to assure you that the Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of the States and of the United States to the soldiers of the Union, on our part we pledge security of life, person and property, and freedom of speech and opinion to all. A mass meeting will be held here to-morrow night to give formal expression to these purposes and sentiments.

(Signed)
B. CHALMERS,
L. J. DEEPSIC,
N. B. FORREST,
LEON TRUESDALE,
M. C. GALLOWAY,
M. JORDON,
J. HARVEY,
M. JONES.

Capt. BUTER moved that the President of the Convention be requested to forward a suitable response to our friends lately at war against us. The President stated the question to be that the Chairman of this Convention forward a suitable response to our late friends in arms against us. Amid universal laughter and some applause the Chairman corrected himself, and stated the question as referring to those lately against us, now our friends.

The motion was agreed to.

A recess until 3 o'clock was taken, to enable the Committee on Resolutions and Address to deliberate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following Executive Committee was announced:

Michigan, Capt. H. P. Adams; Iowa, Gen. T. H. Benton; Missouri, Gen. F. P. Blair; Kentucky, Blank; Tennessee, W. L. Legenod; Minnesota, Gen. W. A. Gorman; Kansas, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr.; Nebraska, Surgeon Enos Lowe; California, Gen. J. W. Denver; New-Mexico, Col. F. Y. Courmayer; Illinois, O. L. Mann; Louisiana, Gen. W. P. Benton; Georgia, Maj. H. S. Fitch.

The Sub-Executive Committee are Gens. ESTE, EWING, DENVER, DURBIN, WARD and PENNYPACKER.

THE RESPONSE TO THE MEMPHIS DISPATCH.

A response to the Memphis dispatch was read and approved. It is as follows:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.

To N. B. Forrest, J. Jordon and others, Memphis:

The National Union Convention of Soldiers and Sailors assembled here are profoundly grateful for the patriotic sentiments expressed in your dispatch.

We hail with pleasure every effort to restore peace, prosperity and brotherly affection throughout our entire country. War has its victories, but peace and Union are blessings for which we will manfully contend, until harmony and justice are restored, under the Constitution.

(Signed,)
GORDON GRANGER,
President of the Convention.
G. A. CUSTER,
J. B. STEADMAN,
JOHN E. WOOL,
THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
THOMAS CRITTENDEN,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

Letters from THOMAS H. BENTON, JR., and Col. TISDALE were read and greeted with great applause.

A delegation of one from each State and Territory, with Gen. GRANGER as chairman, was appointed to lay the proceedings of this Convention before the President at Washington.

THE PLATFORM.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform which was adopted with immense cheering:

The Union soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the recent war for the suppression of the insurrection, the maintenance of the Constitution, the Government and the flag of the Union, grateful to Almighty God for His preservation of them through the perils and hardships of civil war, and for His mercy in crowning their efforts with victory, freedom and peace, deploring the absence from their midst of many brave and faithful comrades, who have sealed with their life-blood their devotion to the sacred cause of American nationality, and determined now as heretofore to stand by the principles for which their glorious dead have fallen, and by which their survivors have triumphed, being assembled in National Mass Convention in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, this 17th day of September, 1866, do resolve and decree:

First—That we heartily approve the resolution adopted by the National Union Convention, held in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August last, composed of delegates representing all the States and Territories of the United States.

Second—That our object in taking up arms to suppress the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest and subjugation; and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the law fully constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, in the East or in the West, emulating the self-sacrificing patriotism of our revolutionary forefathers, we will again pledge to its support our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

THE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

Gen. ESTE, from the same committee, reported a lengthy address, which was received with enthusiasm and adopted with waving of flags, cheers, and singing "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

ADDRESS.

More than fifteen months have elapsed since you were released from service and permitted to return to your homes, with the assurance of the country that your work was done, and that the rebellion was substantially suppressed. For four years, on the ocean and in fields, stretching from Gettysburgh to New-Orleans, you had fought in order to restore the integrity of the nation, and you rested from your toils with the conviction that it only remained for statesmen to rivet the broken bands which you had laid together. You knew that this task required wisdom and deliberation, but you had a right to expect that, like your own, it would be taken up promptly and conducted with singleness of purpose. You had yourselves left party ties behind when you marched to the field, and thenceforth knew only your country. You had a right to demand that in the peaceful completion of your work they would follow your example. You expected that those who had called upon you to suppress not only revolution but the spirit of revolution, and to vindicate the violated law, would set a new example to the nation by a strict adherence to their constitutional power, and a revival of the old spirit of sacred obedience to law. You expected, and after the performance of such services, you had a peculiar right to demand that your successors in the work of restoration should not only devise measures which should be just, but should propose them at the season when they should be practicable; and that by means of the measures and the sympathies of the North, the people of the South, subjected to all the penalties should long since have been brought back to the performance of all its duties in this nation, and which the vindication of the law demanded to a real participation in its life. For more than a year you have looked on in silence, and the work for which you provided the opportunity has not been done. Your successors have acted neither wisely nor in season. That which might have been well and wisely accomplished, if proposed at the proper time, has been made impracticable by delay, and a condition which it would have been of doubtful wisdom to impose at any time is at last imposed when it is too late. After you had been withdrawn from the field because you had annihilated the power of your opponents to disobey their Government an entire year was added to their already long estrangement from it before any conditions of return were offered to them, and when these conditions were at last announced, they contained terms which proposed to make the estrangement of a large portion of our population perpetual. The youth of the South, who had never known when the rebellion commenced, or what it was to share in the duties and business of national citizens, have grown to manhood and influence in its affairs, and still are strange in their own land and excluded from the instruction which might make them patriots. The union of these States, for which these partizans deemed your lives not too great a price, is yet as incomplete as when you marched home, and by their measures its restoration is still indefinitely postponed. They say to you, if our terms are not accepted by the South we can wait. It becomes, therefore, your peculiar duty, since you prepared the ground for this final work, to inquire how it has been done, and to consider whether it is wise and safe to wait. Meantime, while you determine to wait or move, it is indispensible first to intrench yourselves in a position of impregnable facts. The power of the National Government over the affairs of its insurgent citizens, except for purposes of judicial punishment, is purely of a belligerent character, and its belligerent right concerning them is included in, while it is also limited by one of the grants of the Constitution. The Government is authorized to suppress insurrection by military means, and these include all belligerent functions and capacities which may be necessary for that end. In the exercise of its necessary belligerent right it is as competent to require of its insurgent citizens as it would be to require of a foreign enemy not only the laying down of arms, but the surrender of every position which threatened a renewal of the conflict. The right is perfect and complete for its purpose, but it is limited by its purpose. The Constitution directs that armies and belligerent law shall be used for the suppression of insurrection. With this complete suppression, which includes the prevention of a renewal, the legitimate application of compulsion to their future course as communities must cease. It is not true that in case of war this Government acquires all of the belligerent rights known to international law. It has only so much of that kind of right over its own people as it finds embodied in its own constitution. It derives from this source so much as is necessary in suppressing insurrection, and this does not include the right to take and hold its rebellious citizens and their territory as a conquest. It is authorized to employ war to vindicate its old title to allegiance, not to acquire a new one. In accordance with this rule the President, as Commander-in-Chief, compelled the insurgents, after they had laid down their arms, to abolish by their local laws the institution of Slavery, the existence of which had been the cause of this war and might be the cause of another; to declare null and void their acts of secession, which had been part of their belligerent action, and until rescinded embodied a claim which threatened future conflict, and finally to repudiate their war debts, the recognition of which would have been a hostile act, vindicating the legitimacy of insurrection and threatening its renewal. The institution of Slavery, the ordinances of secession and the maintenance of an insurrectionary war debt, were strictly hostile positions and threatened a possible renewal of the war until they should be surrendered. There could be no complete surrender of the belligerent attitude of the insurgent communities of the South; therefore, the Commander-in-Chief, clothed with the double functions of military commander and of the civil execution of the laws of the Union, compelled this surrender, and at this point the belligerent power of the National Government—the power to apply compulsion in any form to the political future of the lately revolted States—was exhausted. This legitimate and restricted use of compulsion appeared to accomplish the desired end. It is true that the subdued and impoverished people of the South did not and could not at once pass from hostility to friendship. Their homes were darkened with sorrow which no sense of error could mitigate; their fields were cemeteries, their farms were the burnt path of our armies, and they could not love us in the midst of their desolation. But they knew that the issue of the appeal to arms had been determined forever against them. They saw that they had lost by war what they had attempted by work to save. They had suffered too much to dream of renewing the strife, and, seeing no future before them but that of citizens of the United States, they were ready to return to their allegiance as defined to them anew by the event of the struggle. When Congress first assembled they had acquired a temper toward the National Government as healthy as it was possible for any people to attain after such a conflict and such experiences. In this respect the result of the war was unexampled in the history of nations. Their disposition was governed by their acts. They had, upon the requirement of the Commander-in-Chief, surrendered every position which could truthfully be deemed hostile to the Government, and by his advice, not under his compulsion, they went further, and in common with the loyal States ratified a Constitutional Amendment which forever abolished Slavery, and gave to Congress the power, by appropriate legislation, to prevent its reestablishment. They might have conceded still more; but month after month passed without action and meantime they were subjected to military government. No system was ever better adapted than our national government to the performance of the duties for which it was designed; no government could be less adapted to the regulation of affairs in a subjected neighboring territory. Mistakes, injustice, even fraud, inevitably mingled with and marred its operations through distant agencies, and these have produced their natural effect. The prolonged exercise of such functions can only injure it, has already injured ourselves. We cannot afford to alter the spirit of our great national system, and by centralizing render two Governments of this Union hateful to the people of all the States, North and South alike; but the evils of our present mistakes, committed in the duties of a function for which the Government was never designed, do not wait the slow development of time. Their effect upon the subjected South is a daily disaster. We are training future citizens by the worst possible instruction, and every month's persistence makes the evil plainer to us. It is manifest that under the experiences of this delay and of unrepublican life under military constraint, the temper of the people has become much less commendable than it was at the conclusion of active hostilities; that the work of true reunion has grown more difficult; that perils of our condition only increase it. It is for you, therefore to ask whether the reasons for this delay are sufficient, and whether the new conditions imposed by Congress are likely to prove a final remedy. The manner in which these conditions, in the form of an amendment to the National Constitution, have been presented, not only to the people of the South, but to the nation, is without precedent. For the first time in the history of this Government propositions without connection have been united in one amendment, and the people have been denied the opportunity of free choice concerning each. The first section of this single article defines citizenship of the United States. The second lays down the basis of representation. The third is in the following words:

> No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The effect of each of these utterly disconnected propositions is made to depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the whole. It seems incredible that those who insisted upon thus connecting them could have expected that they would be ratified. The Southern people, after following their political leaders into the late struggle and sharing the risk of their fate through four years of terrible war, are called upon to aid the proscription. Whatever punishment their bodies may deserve at the hands of the government it is unintelligible that statesmen should have dreamed of asking their associates and followers to inflict that punishment upon them, especially a punishment of lasting disgrace more terrible than any which the Government itself is authorized to impose. If in the midst of their errors the people of the South retain the ordinary fidelity of comrades in arms to each other—the common sentiment of honor which rules all companionship—they will not voluntarily desert the men whom they have voluntarily and steadily followed amid so many perils. They will not accept this third section of the amendment, and they are forbidden to accept the other without it. We believe that the only effect of such a proposition will be a prolonged exclusion of the South from the practice of self-government and the training of patriotism; but if they could be persuaded or constrained to accept it we are at a loss to perceive the benefit to be derived from it, because no act of Congress, nor anything contained in the proposed amendment gives any pledge or assurance that the adoption of those amendments will secure the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States now excluded, or the recognition of their constitutional relations to the Government of the United States. The preamble and resolution adopted in the case of Tennessee do not commit Congress to the restoration of the Union, should their example be followed at once by every other Southern State. It is evident from the course pursued by the extreme men who urge these amendments, and from the sentiments enunciated by them, that it is their fixed purpose, even if the amendments be adopted, to still insist upon the political equality of the colored race as a condition precedent to admitting loyal representatives from the Southern States lately in rebellion. The partisans of these conditions attempted to exert the indignation and alarm of the country by declaring the readmission of the South without them, is an abandonment of all the dear-bought fruits of the war. It is not for the soldiers and sailors of that war to shrink from being wise, lest they should be suspected of insulting the graves of their comrades, and forgetting the objects for which they suffered so much. They know that there is a progress in the life of this nation, and that there is a God who animates that life, and they hold that fear to be as infidel as it is cowardly. Nations never die in their adolescence. The manhood which this people has vindicated in war will not sicken and perish in peace. The South cannot, if it would, cast off the obligations of events; and under the good that has been done it has shared already, and for a law as irresistible as time must continue to share the common development of this season of quick growth. The North, with its sense of justice, its faith in true Democracy, its vigor and industry and vast wealth, must inevitably rule this land, but it will secure and beneficially exercise that rule only by the same process which governs all true civilization—not by force. If fear is entertained that the Southern people may be insincere in what they have done toward reconstruction, and that they desire admission to the national councils only that they may undo it and repudiate our national debt, here is a continued exclusion by means of the proposed amendment, which will not be ratified. Their exclusion cannot be permanent. This people will not suffer it to be lasting, and they will return at last without those conditions, but still less inclined to patriotism and good faith. They are Americans, and they have at least the weakness common to the nation and to them, as it would be to us. Exclusion from the Union and from complete self-government is disorganization, politically and socially. The freedmen among them and the rest of the nation might suffer by everything which demoralized their condition, and be benefitted by everything which elevates it. True, we do not believe the people of the South will violate the good faith which they have pledged to us. In the National Union Convention at Philadelphia more than 300 Southern delegates, holding influential positions at home, claiming to represent, and, as we believe, actually representing constituencies who can make good their promises, cordially coöperated with the North in pledging that Convention and the people that the public debt of the United States should forever remain sacred; that the insurrectionary debt should not be paid, and that the rights of the freedmen should be protected. We believe that the men who made these elections will keep them; especially as soldiers, who know the character of their late opponents, we believe that the soldiers of the South—men who have endured so bravely and constantly the trials and privations of four years of war—are, despite the error of their cause, men of personal honor and self-respect, and that they will permit the communities in which they dwell to violate promises given in the most solemn forms. We hold, then, that no reason has been given which can justify an adherence to the course which has been proposed by Congress, or for a further continuance of the present unhappy condition of the country. If the same class of men who have established this policy shall be returned to the next Congress, that condition will grow worse for two years longer. Who can estimate the evils which will meantime have fallen upon all races in those communities as well as ourselves? It is our duty to remember that the Government is not the embodyment of perfect theories, but is a practical business, and deals with the wise and unwise, the well and ill disposed, as a mingled mass of that civilization which is a growth, and not the result of force. We believe that nationality, with its distribution of powers between the central and local Governments, is the chief instrumentality and is the best blessing of political and civil life for all races and communities in this land, and that our first duty to all is to see that it is as promptly as possible re-established By means of it we shall accomplish not only peace and safety, but justice to the nation and the freedmen. Upon all of these sacred rights we shall insist. As soldiers, we are still devoted to the same cause and the same principles for which we fought—the cause of Union, freedom, justice and law. We forego none of these in demanding Union now. We speak as soldiers, because we believe that an appeal from us to the brave men who met us in battle to unite with us in giving peace to our common country, in fulfilling pledges which have been made and guaranteeing to the freedman the rights which honor and humanity enjoin, will not be made in vain. We shall ask and expect that they, like ourselves, will unite in maintaining the laws, preserving the peace, vindicating good-will, and in upholding the honor and integrity of our common country. In answer to our appeal we believe that, notwithstanding all provocations and disappointment, they will be patient and orderly law-abiding and law-obeying citizens, respecting and permitting differences of opinion by whomsoever entertained and by whomsoever annunciated. We want a Union not merely in name, but a Union in fact; not a Union merely of geographical lines, but a Union of hearts. Such a Union we fought to maintain, such a Union we wish to enjoy. By it alone can our nation accomplish its true mission and fulfill its true destiny. So believing, we anxiously and earnestly appeal to you, our former comrades in arms, to assist in the great work of pacification. We appeal to you, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, but as patriots and national Union men. Whatever others may say, you know that those who stood shoulder to shoulder with you throughout four years of terrible war are truly loyal. You, at least, will never question their fidelity to, and their affection for the Union and the Constitution, whatever differences of opinion may exist, now that the war is over, and that the insurrection is quelled, between those who together offered their lives as a constant and willing sacrifice that the life of the nation might be saved. Let no criminations or recriminations mar or disturb that mutual esteem which should be ever cherished by those who have shared common danger in contending for a common cause. We were brothers during the dark days of the rebellion—let us remain friends during the brighter days of peace; and as we carried desolation to the South when she was hostile and defiant, let us unite in tendering to her not only just but generous treatment now that she is subdued and disarmed. If we but do this, if we but evince the magnanimity of spirit always politic from the victor to the conquered, the honor and pride of the Southern soldiers will so respond that our beloved Union shall be stronger, better, firmer than ever before. May the God of our fathers, who, by his blessings enable them through a seven years' war to establish a Union, and we, their children and sons, to vindicate it in the late terrible struggle, grant His aid and assistance in our efforts to establish and perpetuate it.

Gen. STACK offered a resolution deprecating the action of the soldiers in joining secret political societies.

Great confusion ensued, delegates from all sides addressing the Chair at once.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Three cheers for the Fenians were called for by Gen. CUSTAR, and three for the struggling Mexican Republicans by Mr. CAMPBELL. They were loudly responded to.

Gen. HEATH offered a resolution which was supposed to be against negro suffrage and equality.

Great excitement followed, during which Col. CAMPBELL moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion, and the resolution was then withdrawn.

Gen. THOMAS B. CRITTENDEN responded to loud calls by a short speech, concluding with the poem by MILES O'REILLY on the Cleveland Convention.

The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted, the doxology sung by the entire assemblage, a benediction pronounced by the chaplain, and the Convention, with cheers for GRANT, FARRAGUT, the President and the Constitution, adjourned *sine die*.

Gen. Lee's Application for Pardon.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1866. }

Gen. R. E. Lee, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your communication of date the 13th inst., stating the steps you had taken after reading the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., with the view of complying with its provisions when you learned that, with others, you were to be indicted for treason by the Grand Jury at Norfolk; that you had supposed that the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia were, by the terms of their surrender, protected by the United States Government from molestation, so long as they conformed to its conditions; that you were ready to meet any charges that might be preferred against you, and did not wish to avoid trial, but that if you were correct as to the protection granted by your parole, and were not to be prosecuted, you desired to avail yourself of the President's amnesty and proclamation, and inclosing an application therefor, with the request that, in the event it be acted on, has been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the following opinion indorsed thereon:

In my opinion the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court-house, and since upon the same terms given to LEE, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith, as well as true policy, dictates that we should observe the condition of that convention. Bad faith on the part of the Government, or a construction of that convention subjecting the officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all the officers and men. If so disposed, they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an entire release from all obligations on their part. I will state further that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the country generally. The action of Judge UNDERWOOD, in Norfolk, has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from the further prosecution of them.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, }
June 16, 1865. }

This opinion, I am informed, is substantially the same as that entertained by the Government. I have forwarded your application for amnesty and pardon to the President, with the following indorsement thereon:

"Respectfully forwarded through the Secretary of War to the President, with the earnest recommendation that this application of Gen. R. E. LEE for amnesty and pardon may be granted him. The oath of allegiance required by recent order of the President does not accompany this, for the reason, I am informed by Gen. ORD, the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, June 10, 1865.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

☞ We call attention to the testimonials published in our advertising columns to the merits of CHICKERING & SONS' piano-fortes. They are from some of the most distinguished artists in Europe.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—A man named JOHN TRACY, residing in Sheriff-street, New-York, was yesterday brought before Justice DAILEY on a charge of firing McWAY's ropewalk, at the corner of Meeker-avenue and Front-street, E. D., on Sunday afternoon last. Suspicion of the arson attached to TRACY in consequence of a set of harness, which was stolen from the ropewalk a few moments before it was set on fire, being found at his residence by Sergeant JOHN BRENNAN, of the Forty-seventh Precinct. The prisoner was remanded for a hearing on Friday next.

POLITICAL.—At a meeting of soldiers and sailors held in the Sixteenth Ward on Monday night, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Syracuse: Capt. F. W. Obenier, August Walfing, Coroner Smith, Lieut. Small, Capt. George Giehl, Capt. Henry Wills and Edward Roehr, Jr.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This Society held its regular meeting on Friday evening of last week, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Very great encouragement was derived from the cheering reports of the delegates, who say that the good work is going forward rapidly, and many are being gathered into the church and Sabbath-school through the efforts of the faithful laborers. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $903 41. The Missionary Committee reported that it had commenced work on the proposed new chapel in Sixty-first-street, which, it is hoped, will be finished by the 1st of December next, at a probable cost of $3,500. The Thirty-fifth-street Chapel was reported nearly completed. Very extensive preparations are being made by this Committee to enlarge their means of doing good among the neglected ones of our great metropolis. Such a noble work as theirs surely deserves the support and patronage of the Christian people of New-York City.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday evening, MARIA HOGAN, was run over and seriously injured in Canal-street, by car No. 13 of the Grand-street Ferry line. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....CHRISTOPHER OBER, while at work in the ruins of the Academy of Music, yesterday, fell from one of the beams and broke his thigh bone, beside receiving other injuries. Taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN FLYNN, residing at No. 24 West Nineteenth-street, while driving a cart through Greenwich-street, came in collision with a truck, was knocked off and the wheel of his cart passed over his body, causing severe injuries....MICHAEL CONWAY fell through the beams at the new building No. 22 White-street, on the second story. Taken to the New-York Hospital....JOHN LOWELL, a boatman and resident of Biddeford, Me., fell down the cellar way of No. 2 Grand-street, dislocating his hip. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.—A fire broke out at about 9 o'clock last evening in the four-story building No. 65 Vesey-street. The first floor was occupied by J. B. ADAMS, as a liquor store. Damage, about $200; insured. The second floor was used as a dwelling by BERNARD AARON, who sustained a loss by water of about $200; fully insured. The third story was occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. MCGRATH, who sustained a loss of about $100; no insurance. The top floor, occupied by MEYER COHEN, dry-goods dealer, was damaged about $900; fully insured. The loss to the owner of the building is not over $100; fully covered by insurance.

FIRE IN WOOSTER-STREET.—About 6:15 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the planing-mill situated at No. 199 Wooster-street, and owned by WILLET BARTON. Notwithstanding the promptitude of the firemen, the material was so light and combustible as to soon be entirely destroyed. Mr. BARTON's loss will probably not fall short of $4,000. The third and fourth floors were occupied by WETHEL & DE FOLIEL, picture-frame makers, whose loss could not be ascertained. The building, owned by Mr. MOHAY, was damaged about $1,500. Nothing could be ascertained with reference to insurance on any of the property.

$700 a Year, without Expense—250,000 Witnesses.

Purchasers of Sewing-Machines will be interested in the following statements:

Mrs. H. B., of Rockford, Ill., writes to Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON:

"I send you a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, No. 10,426, to have attached the recent improvements—the improved loop-check, tension, glass foot, new style hemmer, braider and corder. I have used this machine for *six years without repairing*, and in that time it has earned for me a little over $4,000."

Mrs. F. H. F., of Elizabeth, N. J., writes: "I have had one of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machines, No. 6,352, for ten years. It has been used by myself, family and friends constantly, *with no expense for repairs*."

Two hundred and fifty thousand witnesses might be called, (the number of machines manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Co.,) but these two testimonials are sufficient to direct attention to a very important particular. Simplicity in the structure of a machine is of prime importance, as regards its comprehension, facility of working, and need of repairs. Friction from complication of parts and movements is sure to work mischief. A sewing-machine should be able to make 1,000 stitches a minute, say eight hours each day. This would give annually about 150,000,000 of stitches, or, in ten years, 1,500,000,000, and, of course, require a corresponding number of movements. Hence, the bearing and moving points and surfaces should be carefully observed. Are there many points to oil, or is much oil required? If so, the machine will soon want repairs.

Sewing with a machine is such an advance upon hand-sewing that it should not be surprising to hear any machine commended. Those, however, are best qualified to judge of their comparative value who have tried more than one thoroughly. A machine may, by some peculiarity, be well suited to a special work, and yet poorly adapted to the general purposes of sewing. Many of what are called *selling* points in a machine are simply frivolous, and intended to tickle the fancy of those who are *sold*. It is no great recommendation in a horse for family use, that it can walk on three legs; and so useless tricks in a sewing-machine should be ignored. Substantial excellencies only can stand the test of time and use. Are the offices it performs useful, and does it execute them well?

Other questions are important. Is the Company honorable and responsible? Are its guarantees well filled? Does it furnish facilities for supplies and repairs? Usually those promise most who intend to perform least. Scores of manufacturers have disappeared and left purchasers of machines with no means of repairs or of obtaining needles and parts of machines, greatly to the detriment of the Sewing-Machine business.

In the testimony before the Commissioner of Patents, the witnesses, well qualified from observation and experience, directed his especial attention to the simplicity of the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and its consequent *freedom from wear and need of repairs*.

John Sibley deposed: I must declare the Wheeler & Wilson to be the most wonderful and comprehensive sewing mechanism ever put into the American market. It is the simplest as well as the most cunning in principle. There is genius and high mechanical ability in its arrangement, and therefore it is more *reliable* and *easy to keep in order*. There is a directness of connection between the power and the result never found by me in the devices of any other inventor, and the mechanical results follow of the highest possible speed, quiet and easy movement, which make it a delight to mechanicians. I think it just to denominate it one of the marvels of the age.

George H. Collins deposed: I have long regarded the Wheeler & Wilson Machine as the most ingenious in plan and the most remarkable in its performance. The wide range of work to which it is adapted, the great rapidity of its movement, and its almost noiseless execution, are due to its peculiar construction. I am satisfied that one of these machines will do eight or ten times as much as can be done by hand, and quite one-fifth more than any other two-thread machine will do. *With very trifling repairs it will run ten years*. No machine of equal merit has ever been under my observation.

Charles A. Durgin deposed: I have been familiar with sewing-machines for many years. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are vastly superior in their adaptation and use upon all classes of work for domestic purposes. One great consideration in the use of sewing-machines is the *expense of repairs*. From the ease of all its mechanical movements, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is subjected to but slight wear, and the expense of repair is very slight in comparison with other machines. I am fully convinced that *they do not cost one-fifth* of that of any other two-thread machine.

N. D. Stoops deposed: I have visited all the principal sewing-machine manufactories, and have had the best facilities for finding out not only what was best, but why it was best. The Wheeler & Wilson is the simplest in parts, the most direct, quiet and rapid in action of any two-thread machine. Other machines cannot keep up with it. I now sell all kinds, and sell ten of these to one of any other. Others come back for exchange with many murmurs and complaints; these never. Once sold, they are gone, and as an article of merchandise they are always salable.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—A few years ago, Mr. J. T. ELLIS, whose advertisement appears elsewhere, was in the employ of Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, at their principal establishment, then down town. Being a young man of considerable business tact and enterprise, he conceived the idea of starting an office up town, where the wants of the residents of the upper part of the City could be supplied. The enterprise which was then projected has since become a necessity, as is abundantly proved by the large number of machines already sold. This establishment, beside selling sewing machines, furnishes operators for families and for instruction to purchasers, and keeps all machines sold in repair without charge. Mr. ELLIS' enterprise having become such a convenience, should be liberally patronized, as it deserves all the support an appreciating public can bestow upon it.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

It Has Raised the Vail.

This remarkable trial cannot fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. *It has raised the vail* and exposed to view the true character of the opposition, who will no longer be able to deceive the public by misrepresenting the character and merits of the Willcox and Gibbs machine. By this trial, more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted; a trial before an able and impartial jury, the justice of whose verdict none can dispute—it has been proved, decided, and published to the world that the Willcox and Gibbs Machine is just what it has been claimed to be—*an improvement on double-thread machines*.—"REPORT OF GRAND TRIAL."—*Advertisement.*

RISTORI.—Ristori, the great Italian artist, commences her performances on Thursday evening next at the New-York Theatre, on Fourteenth-street, and we predict there will be such a grand rush among the eager ones to obtain places to witness the tragedienne that it will only be equaled by the similar rush of the fair sex on the same day to HIGGINS' GRAND OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY, as we see advertised in another column. Surely, Thursday next will be a day long to be remembered in Gotham. *Vive la Higgins!! Vive la Ristori!!!* Higgins, No. 845 Broadway and No. 126 Sixth-avenue. Ristori all the world over.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuation of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Many, Many Years.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

To Advertisers.

The circulation of the THE TRIBUNE being larger than that of any other newspaper, it is of course the most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and advertisers can not afford to omit inserting their advertisements in THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Sept. 10	Daily	42,135 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Daily	42,635 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Daily	43,035 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 13	Daily	45,165 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Daily	45,010 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 15	Daily	47,750 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during last week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in The Weekly for less than $5.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Are all Gentlemen and Ladies Aware of the fact that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR POSITIVELY restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, strengthens the weakest hair, cleans the scalp, soothes the nervous temperament and quiets the overtaxed brain? Recommended by physicians to be used freely in families. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

To The Millinery Trade.
INTRODUCED THIS DAY
10 NEW SHAPES, LATEST NOVELTIES
OF PARIS, LONDON and NEW-YORK.
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.
EXACT IMITATION OF THE POPULAR
FRENCH PEARL FELT HATS.
Manufactured by the celebrated firm of Moore & Sealy Bros.
Sold by the case or dozen,
By GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Andrew Johnson and Congress.—It may be a question whether the President or Congress will win. But the Queen Hair Restorer has won its way to public favor by virtue of its intrinsic virtue and merit, always doing well what it promises. The best article for the toilet. Sold by all druggists.

Few Ladies are Informed as to the physical management of the form. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. JUMEL'S Wrinkle Obliterator.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is Now Universally acknowledged as the finest extant. Try it. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensory Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.'s Incomparable Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. No. 543 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—ARMSTRONG.—In New-York City, on Monday, Sept. 17, by Rev. E. P. Payson, SEWALL ADAMS to Miss ANN ELIZA ARMSTRONG, both of this City.

CORSA—WARREN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John E. Gerse, WM. H. CORSA to JOSIE B. WARREN, both of this City. No cards.

CURTIS—SCHOOLEY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Edward Taylor, Pastor of the South Congregationalist Church, JEREMIAH W. CURTIS to MARY ESTELLE SCHOOLEY, daughter of John C. Schooley, Esq., all of the City of Brooklyn.

GREEN—CULYER.—On Monday evening, Sept. 17, by Rev. Dr. Rice, EDWARD L. GREEN to CARRIE E., youngest daughter of John Culyer, all of this City.

SWITZER—COWLES.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. B. M. Adams, JOSEPH W. SWITZER to M. JENNIE COWLES, only daughter of Joseph Cowles, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BLACK.—At Far Rockaway, Long Island, on Monday, Sept. 17, RICHARD LAWRENCE, only child of Charles N. and Mary L. Black, aged 1 year and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 69 East 23d-st., without further notice.

BIRDSALL.—In Orange, N. J., on Third Day morning, 9th month, 18th, FRANCIS, infant child of James and Marianna T. Birdsall, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral on Fifth Day, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of William Birdsall, Jr., Grand-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ELY.—In Detroit, Mich., at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Hosie, Esq., on Monday, Sept. 17, GILES S. ELY, in his 71st year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILL.—At Fordham, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 18, FREDERICK DEVOE, only child of W. H. and Sarah A. Hill, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon. Carriages will be at the Fordham Dept on the arrival of the New-York and Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HALLET.—On Monday, Sept. 17, STEPHEN HALLET, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Putnam-av., second house east of Franklin-av., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KING.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM H. KING, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Franklin-st.

LAING.—On Tuesday, Sept. 18, after a short illness, HENRIETTA, wife of Wm. A. Laing, and youngest daughter of Wm. B. and Delia M. Hays, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, Washington and Maple avs., Lafayette, N. J. Cars from Jersey City Ferry.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PITKIN.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 16, MAGDALENE, wife of George D. Pitkin, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock precisely, from her residence, No. 103 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

RICHARDS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 18, of consumption, in her 42d year, ANNIE M., relict of the late Stephen Richards.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the house of Dr. Moffat, No. 82 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Sept. 18, ELIZA ARMSTRONG, wife of Wm. Smith, Jr., in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 276 West 19th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SILVEY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 16, GEORGE S. SILVEY, aged 41 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, and from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, at 2 o'clock.

SHELTON.—On Monday, Sept. 17, Mrs. MARIA SHELTON, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Mr. John Firth, in Jefferson-st., second house from Reed-av., Brooklyn. Take De Kalb-av. cars to Reed-av.

VAN WAGONER.—On Monday, Sept. 17, C. S. VAN WAGONER, aged 69 years.

Funeral from Second Reformed Dutch Church, Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Monday evening, Sept. 17, EDWARD JAMES, son of Henry D. and Mary Van Nostrand, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Greenville, N. J.

WADSWORTH.—At West Morrisania, on Monday, Sept. 17, ROSE F., wife of Mr. James Wadsworth, aged 42 years.

WESTCOTT.—On Monday evening, Sept. 17, CORNELIA MORRIS, wife of Russell W. Wescott.

The funeral solemnities will take place at her residence, Summit, N. J., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends and relatives will take the 8:30 train, Morris and Essex Railroad, from Hoboken. Carriages will be in waiting at Summit Depot to take them to the house. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

WALDRON.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, DAVIDSON WALDRON, aged 45 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 89 East 31st-st., on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—No. 86.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Chambers-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, black vest, black pants, gaiter shoes, no socks or stockings, red flannel shirt. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK CHAINS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
NECKLACES AND WATCH CHAINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles, two, three, four, five and six to seventy-five dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, of all descriptions, Rubber, Jet, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

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We feel confident in stating that no other house can afford the same facilities, as a trial will abundantly demonstrate.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
(Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.
The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
, Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, to attend the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867, is respectfully requested at the office of the United States Agent, No. 40 Park-row, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to examine the preparations for the Exposition on the part of the United States.
By request of one of the Commissioners.
J. C. DERBY, United States Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1866.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
USED BY THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
GOVERNMENTS FOR MORE THAN
THIRTY YEARS,
ADAPTED TO ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS FOR
FOREIGN OR HOME MARKETS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House, New-York.

TRY THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
Price 44 cents per quart. One quart makes five quarts of pure milk. Families supplied. Order at No. 107 4th-av., or No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York; No. 109 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; No. 140 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOKER'S BITTERS,
For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO PAPER-COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the above will be held for the purpose of forming a combination to protect ourselves and customers against the Union Paper-collar Company; also, to take into consideration the best means to compel them to have the validity of their patent tested in the United States Courts. It can be proved that paper-collars were made and sold in the United States from 1832 to 1847. It is also well known that they dare not bring an action against any man who has means and pluck to defend himself, as their patents are invalid. All paper-collar manufacturers not connected with the Union Paper-collar Company are invited to attend. The meeting will be held on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., at S. W. H. Ward's, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

PAIN AND WEAKNESS IN THE BACK, gravel, dropsy, gout, and all complaints resulting from derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs, may be cured or relieved by the use of RISLEY'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Sold by the druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF

HOURS AT HOME.

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Pulpit Talent. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D.
The Council of Nice. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D.
The Campagna of Rome. By BESSIE R. PARKES.
The History and Dignity of Apples. By EDWARD SPENCER.
American Artists. No. III. WILLIAM BRADFORD; No. IV. WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. By H. T. TUCKERMAN.
Verona, Mantua and Virgiliana. By GILBERT HAVEN, D. D.
The Religious Drama in the Bavarian Highlands. By Prof. TEN BROEK.
The Hour of Praise. By H. V. T., Esq., of London. Original.
Jane Gurley's Story. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. Chapter XIV.—A Palace and its Queen. (Concluded.)
Saul and Jesus. By Dr. BEETS, of Utrecht. Translated from the Dutch for *Hours at Home.*
The German Burns. By HENRY HARBAUGH, D. D.
The Wife's Ambition. By Mrs. H. R. POTWIN.
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Books of the Month.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

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THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, EDITED BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, contains two lectures on the immediate cure of Stricture and the sympathetic symptoms of Piles, Varicocele, Fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, at 50 cents. For full sets of 300 pages each, copied and indexed in six volumes, at $18, apply to the Editor, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9 in the morning and 1 and 3 and 7 and 9 evenings.

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CAPITAL....................$1,000,000

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THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

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SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable in Gold,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

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STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., Nos. 12 and 14 College-pl.
BOSTON AGENT:
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 246 Washington-st.

OFFICE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are particularly requested to be represented either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be furnished with proper revenue stamps for each signature, and handed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company on or before Oct. 1 next.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
J. V. H. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORM OF PROXY.

Know all men by these presents, that ——, the subscriber, being Stockholder in the National Express and Transportation Company, do hereby constitute and appoint —— —— true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent —— in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date hereof, when —— not personally present or represented by some other proxy, with full power and authority at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as —— could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if —— personally present; and —— do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, —— said attorney may lawfully give or do for —— in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

WITNESS —— hand and seal this —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Test: [SEAL.] [STAMP.]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 522, 339, 187, 180, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111¾	111¾	June, 7-30	106	106¼
Coupon, '81	111¾	111¾	July, 7-30	106	106¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108¾	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	111¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
10-40 Registered	99	99¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
10-40 Coupon	99	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105¾	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
Gold	145	145¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	110
August, 7-30	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109¼

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

FOR SALE BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

RAILWAY, PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE AND EXPRESS STOCKS,

BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION at the different Stock Boards.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. QUOTATIONS can be had DAILY upon application at our office.

£200,000 OR $1,000,000

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE, LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

£200 STERLING EACH, DUE JAN. 1, 1900.

Interest 7 per cent, free of Government tax.

Coupons due January and July all payable in gold, at the City Bank, in London. Coupons payable in gold at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, at the option of the holder.

This road, extending from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, (a branch of the Mississippi,) to Superior and Bayfield, the two important points on Lake Superior; Superior being about the same distance from Buffalo, by water, that Chicago is; and Bayfield about the same distance from Buffalo that Milwaukee is,—makes this Line for an outlet of the products of Northwestern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and portions of Iowa, *via* Lake Superior, an important one,—as it saves Minnesota nearly three hundred miles, and the other States mentioned an average of about two hundred miles in transportation, and a saving of nearly one-fifth of the value of their products in freight. It is believed that the earnings of the road will prove largely remunerative, independent of the land grant of 6,400 acres, or ten square miles per mile of road, given by Congress. The Chief Engineer's estimate of the net earnings, when the road is finished to the Lake, is over a million and a quarter per annum.

The Company has made a mortgage to secure the payment of £1,300,000, First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Bonds of £200 sterling each, free of Government tax; principal due Jan. 1, 1900; interest coupons due January and July in each year—both payable at the City Bank of London, in gold, or at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, in gold coin, at the option of the holder. The bonds are deliverable to bearer, or they can be registered on the books of the Company.

The legislation has been examined by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green, and Messrs. Emmons & Van Dyke, of Milwaukee, and approved of, and their certificates are attached to the legislation set forth in the Company's pamphlet. The trust deed or mortgage and bonds were prepared by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green. One million dollars of these bonds are now offered for sale, and every precaution has been taken to render the principal and interest secure to the bondholders, to wit.:

First—The mortgage covers the roadbed, equipment, lands amounting to 1,800,000 acres, granted by the Government, city property, and all property now owned by the Company, or that may hereafter be acquired by them

Second—By an arrangement with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, whereby they indorse these bonds, promising to pay them at maturity.

Third—By another arrangement with said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whereby they agree to pay the three coupons falling due, pending the construction of the unfinished portion of the road to the lake.

Fourth—The proceeds of sales of lands are paid into the Trustee's hands, on account of the interest and principal of these bonds.

Fifth—William H. Swift, Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green, will act as Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders, and the avails of the Bonds sold are to be paid to them in trust, to be by them disbursed, upon such vouchers as they may deem sufficient and satisfactory, for work done and materials furnished in and about the construction and equipment of the Road, and for such other expenses of the Company as the said Trustees may deem proper to be paid.

Thus making the bond a desirable one in every particular.

The following extract is from a recent report made by Jno. C. Campbell, Esq., Chief Engineer:

"I would respectfully urge upon the Company the desirableness of completing forty miles of road from Hudson northward, and equipping the same for business. This length of road completed will extend ten miles into the timber, giving great value to our lands, now much sought for, and enable us to cut and bring to the lake a portion of the timber with which these lands are covered. Good pine logs are to-day worth $18 per M. B. M., in Lake St. Croix, and if our road to-day was completed and fully equipped for forty miles, I do not think I exaggerate in saying that we could earn $1,000 per day net in carrying out our lumber, together with the local business to be done upon this portion of the road.

$800,000 will complete and equip the first forty miles, much of this part of the line being already graded.

I am satisfied by further examination, that the estimate of earnings for the road, when completed through to the lake, made by me in February last, will be fully realized. The wheat crop of Minnesota for this year is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels."

Drafts on New-York current funds or Government obligations (the highest price will be allowed for the latter) may be sent to us at our expense, when the bonds will be sent by express, free of charge, to the purchaser.

It is the intention to place the securities of this Company upon the Brokers Board as soon as 40 miles of road are ready for operation.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York and Fishkill Iron Company, will be held at their Office, No. 166 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON MARIPOSA MORTGAGE BONDS, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, at the office, on and after that date.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.

Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

THO. B. LAPPEN, President.
ISAAC ROSENBOROUGH, Secretary.
LEVI ADAMS, THEO. A. SHEAK, } Vice-Presidents.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

On sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., corner of VARICK,

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits in September draw interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $2,285,068 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PATENT FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS.—BARAGWANATH & CO.'S Patent Fire-Extinguishers are inexpensive, and so simple that the mere turning of a cock puts it into complete action. Less than one-half of the contents of the extinguisher will be sufficient to put out a large fire. The liquid is renewable at a small cost. For sale by H. BARAGWANATH, Engineer and Machine Agent, No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Public Pound, 80th-st between 3d and 4th-avs., seven goats, on Sept. 22, 1866, at 3 o'clock.

WATSON'S LIQUID GLUE CEMENT, depot No. 166 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.		Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.					
May	22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug.	22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug.	22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug.	22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug.	22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug.	22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug.	22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug.	22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov.	13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov.	13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov.	13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.					
Feb.	20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb.	20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb.	20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb.	20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb.	20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb.	20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb.	20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May	28	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May	28	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug.	22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug.	22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug.	22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug.	22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov.	12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov.	12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.					
Feb.	20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May	22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug.	20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug.	20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug.	20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug.	20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug.	20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov.	11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.					
Feb.	17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May	19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May	19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May	19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug.	17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer—late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD, PIANO-FORTE, &C.,
AT AUCTION.
THE PROPERTY OF VICTOR DURAND, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 28 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., the whole of the furniture, &c., of said house, (made to order by Messrs. Roux & Pottier, and in the best order,) comprising very rich rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak drawing-room, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, in complete sets; rich satin and reps curtains, elegant mantel clocks and bronzes, imported direct; fine engravings, fine assortment of cuma and glassware, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. The house will be open for inspection on Saturday and Monday, 22d and 24th insts., by permit, which, with descriptive catalogues, may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

40,000 TONS

OF

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
SEPT. 26, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1866.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their Forty-second Auction Sale of Coal on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawana regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller

CUYAHOGA,

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war: has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition-screw, 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 126 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1866.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION, BY JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.

The following Government vessels will be sold at public auction, at the Government wharf, Castle Garden, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 M., viz.:

Steamboat *Mary Benton*, 366 tons.
Steamboat *C. W. Thomas*, 260 tons, and
Steamboat *Thos. Collyer*.
Barge *Cedar Hill*, (double deck.)

Payments to be made in Government funds.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x58 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side South 3d-st., 153 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95.

Maps and particulars at the office.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, at 11 A. M., at the salesroom, No. 69 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment, consisting of every variety of Parlor, Bedroom, Library, Dining-Room and other elegant Furniture; to be peremptorily sold without reserve. A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 18, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of gauge boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to Oct. 2, at 11 A. M.

SEPT. 18, 1866. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, COUPES, ROCKAWAYS, &C.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 9½ o'clock, in front of the auction-room, No. 724 Broadway, and directly opposite New-York Hotel, two coupes; rockaways, in good order, with pole and shafts; one English-built coupe, complete and in good order; one pony phaeton, but little used; one square-box side-spring trotting wagon, nearly new; one cabriola, in good order, with double harness; and one new shifting-top buggie. N. B. Remember the hour, 9½ A. M. Parties wanting will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Sept. 19 and 20, at 4 o'clock.

VALUABLE BOOKS—On American History; Voyages and Travels; Biography; Poetry, and a variety of Illustrated Works, &c. Also, a choice collection of scarce books, including many that were privately printed; large paper copies, &c. Catalogues are ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at the Sales-room, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Superior Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining-room Furniture; velvet, Brussels and other carpets; large French plate pier and mantel mirrors; one rosewood Chickering piano-forte; two iron safes, office-furniture; also one superior rockaway, pole and shafts, Wood, maker. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, three-quarters in half-boxes and one-quarter in quarter-boxes, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Boxes to be of the best kind, made for the purpose.

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

E. F. CLARKE,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 100 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size, at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1867.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Brev.-Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit, stone-block pavements:

Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street.
Pine-street, from South to Front-street.
Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
Forty-eighth-street, from East side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues.
William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street.
Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue.
Vestry-street, from Greenwich to Canal-street, and
Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

Also, for the construction of sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue; Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; Houston-street, between Thompson and Lawrence streets; between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; Lewis-street between Broome and Stanton streets; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues; Leroy-street between Bedford-street and St. Luke's place; and Laurens-street between Canal and Broome with branches to Grand-street, and for six receiving basins and culverts, and for an outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street, at East River, with branches in First-avenue and in Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for bids and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Embankment," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1866, for the making an embankment (of about 4,500 cubic yards of material) against the north side of the old receiving reservoir in Central Park.

Forms, which must in all cases be used for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1866.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,

NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,

and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, both American and English style; is an excellent baker; would be found trustworthy in her situation; best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 235 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 141 East 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants of all nations: professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, housework and men servants, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN EMployment by the day, week or month; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; can do sewing nicely; can take hold of anything, from the finest to the coarsest work; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 377 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as plain housekeeper or invalid nurse to a lady or gentleman; is kind and soothing to the sick; can sew and make herself useful. Call for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EXperienced in making children's clothing, tucking, &c., one or two more families to work for; has got neat patterns for children; does not go out to work. Call or address Mrs. M. H., No. 338 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged woman of experience in the care of children; has first-class City reference; is a neat seamstress. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF several years' experience, a situation as traveling maid to accompany a lady or party of ladies to Europe; best of references given. Address MARY, P. O. Box No. 331 Newport, R. I.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations—the one as cook, the other chambermaid or nurse; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, who is an excellent cook, bread and biscuit baker, and thoroughly understands her business, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 172 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 90 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE lady of middle age, a situation as companion to an invalid, or as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; the best of references can be furnished. Inquire at No. 66 Wall-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would go as waitress in a small private family; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS together, the one as first-class cook and the other as chambermaid and seamstress, who can do all kinds of embroidery and braid dresses; good reference. Call at No. 5 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and seamstress, work by the day or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; also machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and to take care of grown children; has two years City reference. Call at No. 113 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as first-class cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in both branches; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 35 King-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman in a private boarding house as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from the monthly nurse; a Protestant; will be highly recommended. Apply to No. 25 Madison-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-aged English nurse, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth, or the management of grown children, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands French, English and American, and can give the best of reference for capability and character. Can be seen at No. 142 West 16th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or would do baking in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, to do chamber work and waiting; best of city reference can be given; can be seen at No. 89 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 397 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Call at No. 172 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or as experienced waitress; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 552 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as good cook and baker; good City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 17 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as waitress or chambermaid; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 76 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 231 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and hair dresser; is a very neat sewer; has lived with some of the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 115 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 13th-st., fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in the care of children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 176 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and to assist dressmakers; can finish thoroughly. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting for children; the best of reference given. Call at No. 109 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or week to work for families; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and cloaks. Call or address, by note, No. 95 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on Thursday, from 10 to 4, at No. 444 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST RESPECTABLE London girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to the country or City. Call for one day at No. 422 East 13th-st.; well recommended.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or laundress. Apply at 278 West 19th-st., in the rear

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress or to take the entire charge of a baby; good reference. Call at No. 57 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; the best of references given. Call at No. 205½ 6th-av., New-York.

WASHING DONE BY A RESPECTABLE woman; gentlemen's preferred, or lady and gentleman. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, such as soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, boning, &c., pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-av., near 14th-st., may be obtained a superior English meat and pastry cook; also an English nurse, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; cooks to wash, and girls for laundrywork and housework.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REfinement desires a situation to take entire charge, in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; highest of reference given. No. 8 University-place.

A FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKER is open to a few customers by the day; also, ladies trousseaus made up elegantly on the machine. Apply to Mrs. CASSADY, No. 109 Charlton-st.

A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES TO go out by the day as children's dressmaker and boys clothes. Call at No. 175 West 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY an English married man, one child; competent in each branch of the business. Plants, Grapes, Peaches and Vines in pots, &c.; good references. Address W. J., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; the best of City reference; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Address JOB, Station F, Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as watchman or porter; best of City reference or security produced. Address JOSEPH, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COACHMAN A situation; good references. Address M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE being larger than that of any other newspaper, it is of course the most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and advertisers cannot afford to omit inserting their advertisements in THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Sept. 10	Daily	42,135 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Daily	42,685 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Daily	43,635 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 13	Daily	45,165 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Daily	45,010 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Semi-Weekly	27,600 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 15	Daily	47,750 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during last week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in THE WEEKLY for less than $5.

Address

THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; has several years' experience in this country, and is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments—hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and hothouse plants, flower and vegetable gardens, lawns, &c., and all the practical working of a gentleman's country seat. Call on or address C., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION.—A thoroughly competent man desires to make an engagement with reliable parties in the capacity of gardener; will be at liberty to engage on the 15th of October, or sooner if a good situation and satisfactory arrangements can be made; has lived in some of the first places in the country, and can furnish the best of testimonials. Apply to R. P., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, where all particulars can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and general manager of a gentleman's country place by a married man without incumbrance, who has had much experience in everything that pertains thereto; has been a successful exhibitor of fruits, flowers and vegetables; references as to character and capability of the first order. Address E M. C., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; for a permanent engagement moderate wages will be accepted; good reference from last place. Call on or address for two days, WALTER, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD a large experience in first-class hotels in Europe, wishes the place of a courier or traveling companion; he speaks the English, German and French languages; is 26 years of age, and can give full satisfaction as to character. Address G. P., St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman, also is a good gardener; can milk cows; wife as cook and do washing and ironing; have had long experience in Europe, and are willing to please; have no objection to the country. Address B. M., Box No. 216, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN HIS 20TH year, a situation as assistant clerk and book-keeper in some respectable mercantile house; writes a fair hand, and resides with his parents in Brooklyn; best of reference can be given. Address C. M., Box No. 143 Williamsburgh, L. I., Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver, willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from last place. Address D. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (no family;) understands the care and management of green-house, hot-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers, trees and vegetables; good reference given. Address, for two days, J. MC., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS practical gardener, having also a thorough knowledge of farming and the general treatment of cattle; the most satisfactory reference given; is married, and has a small family. Address SCRYBALIS, Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of green-house graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer if required. Address T. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; five years' reference from last employer; moderate wages expected. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by one who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended from his last employer; a good driver; in city or country. Call at the private stable No. 122 West 25th-st., for COACHMAN, or address P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, English; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and all kinds of out-door work; would go South. Apply to J. G., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man, as coachman and groom in a private family, either in City or country; he thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of reference from his last place. Address M. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; has the best of City reference from his late employers; is honest, sober and careful driver with timid ladies. Address, for a week, FINNEY, at J. Madden's, harness-maker, 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address, for three days, J. C., at Kennelly's harness-store, No. 387 7th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARrived, a situation as coachman; understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to town or country. Address J. N. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a steady single man, who understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SWISS GARdener or coachman, by a competent man, who understands gardening, and to take care of horses and driving, &c., who can make himself very useful on a place. Apply or address SWISS GARDENER, 89 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; leaving by his present employer going to Europe; best of City reference. Address J.C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as coachman in a private family, in City or country; is sober and understands the business well; good City and country reference. Address F. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has first-class reference; no objections to the country. Address W. H. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address J. C., opera-stable, No. 50 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable single young man, who has the best of City references, and is willing to please. Address H. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to City or country; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address B. O., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPEtent young man as coachman; he will be well recommended. Apply to C. H. HUNT, No. 158 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, (German,) a situation as coachman in a private family in City or country; is a good driver and groom; best reference given. Call at No. 355½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, and wife as first-class cook; no incumbrance; good reference. Address W. T., No. 948 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, who will make himself generally useful; best of City reference for four years. Address F. R. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISposed of his horses, carriages, &c., would highly recommend his coachman as a thoroughly competent man. Address J. F., care of Dr. Wills, No. 1,333 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CLERK OF EXPERIENCE, A situation in the lumber business to go to any part of the world. Good references. Address W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, (a Scotchman, single,) a situation in a private family; the best of City references given. Address T. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; best of City reference can be given. Call at or address 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; the best of City references. Call at No. 89 10th-av.

E. T. SMITH'S SELECT FAMILY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 58 Greenwich-st., opposite Perry-st. All orders in City and country promptly attended to. Patronage solicited and no pains spared to secure the most respectable, competent and well recommended girls.

MERCANTILE—A BOOK-KEEPER, WELL versed in banking and stock commission accounts, desires employment. A note addressed to C. P., Post-office Box No. 2,469, will have prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC general agent for City and State of New-York, for sale of a new and standard production; liberal inducements to a man of character who will devote himself to the business. Apply at room No. 448, St. Nicholas Hotel, between 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M., to-day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST thoroughly understand her business, have the best City references, and willing to go ten miles from the City on the North River. Apply at No. 16 5th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FOR A FIRST-class family in the country a competent waitress, laundress and kitchen girl; also a number of nurses, seamstresses and laundresses for the City, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS SALESman in a retail book-store; must be well acquainted with the business and of undoubted integrity; salary $300. Address, with reference, (as none others will be noticed,) P. F., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WHO IS willing to wash and iron in a small family, a short distance in the country. Call at No. 53 West 37th-st., on Wednesday or Thursday, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY 14 TO 15 YEARS of age: one fresh from school preferred. Address, with reference, HARDWARE, Box 2,562 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRACtical experience who thoroughly understands the DOMESTIC HOSIERY BUSINESS.

Apply by letter, with references.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRACTICAL experience, who thoroughly understands the FOREIGN HOSIERY BUSINESS.

Apply, by letter, with references.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on: for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,731, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A WAITER WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and has good City references. Apply at No. 129 East 10th-st., one door west of Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY.—ONE WHO REsides with his parents. Must write a good hand and keep himself neat and respectably dressed. Call at H. J. CIPPERLY & CO., No. 279 Canal-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR TWO CHILDREN, at No. 84 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM. Inquire of W. H. MILES, No. 54 West 19th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH, (patented,) for windows, mirrors, gold and silver-plated ware, tin, &c. Large profits to agents; circulars free; sample, 50 cents. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CLOAKMAKERS WANTED immediately; steady employment and good wages. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S work-rooms; entrance No. 45 Howard-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE address of WILLIAM G. McCREARY, late Captain in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.; also CHARLES HERZOG, late Lieutenant in the same. Any one knowing their whereabouts will confer a favor upon a wounded soldier by addressing ALVA G. BLOOD, Muskegon, Michigan

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES CLIFTON, a native of Ireland, and a seaman. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, would confer a favor by addressing Mrs. ANNA CLIFTON, No. 6 Morris-st., N. Y.

C. L. M.—HAS WRITTEN TO W. AGAIN. DO write to C. L. M. at his own Post-office. He is very anxious to hear from you.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Imperial de l'Opera*, which places him in immediate possession of all new dances.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

JUST RECEIVED, THE NEW VALSE "L'AMERICAINE."

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th av.,

will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.—800 FOR SALE. 1,000 sets harness.

C. WITTY.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT of a gentleman gone abroad, viz.: An elegant span of black carriage horses, six years old and perfect in every way; a coupe, used but three months; park phaeton, double and single harness, blankets, &c. To be seen at the private stables, No. 104 West 19th-st.

FINE HORSE FOR SALE—BROWN BAY, black mane and tail, 15¼ hands, 6 years old next Spring, stylish, kind and well broken, single or double. Can be seen at Dr. Large's stable, College-place, rear of Mansion House, Brooklyn.

HORSES FOR SALE—THREE FINE, LARGE horses, single or double, elegant to saddle; two fast trotters, show 2:45; will exchange for real estate. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, or at stable No. 9 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being surgar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by letter. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYsician, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA EMBARK from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, between 11 and 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

SCOTLAND	Hall	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
ENGLAND	Grace	SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Oct 13

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and 30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers only. For passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 19
CITY OF EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 22
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 26
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 29
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 3

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States Currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon $100 | Lower Saloon $80
Second class $50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

KINGDOM	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.

The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA	Sept. 19
PALMYRA	Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

The first-class British iron steamship "MELITA," Capt. HARDIE, will sail for the above port from Pier 45, East River, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING STAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22. Freight will be received at pier No. 43 North River, commencing 17th inst. For engagement of freight and passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Sept. 19.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage, $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, from Pier No. 14, East River. Bills of lading signed at office.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES

TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The new and elegant steamship AGNES will leave as above, from Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 M., in place of the steamship ALBEMARLE.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MACHINERY.

CORLISS STEAM ENGINE

of 100-horse power, in good order; can be delivered at once. Address
W. B. LE VAU, Machinist,
24th and Wood sts., Philadelphia.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.

Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE ENGINES OF FIVE, TEN and fifteen horse-power, on hand and finishing; also, stationary engines of all sizes; one pair 50-horse upright engines, in good order; one pair Andrews' 10-horse oscillating engines; locomotives, tubular and flue boilers, shafting, &c. JOHN McLAREN, 84 Horatio-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—14-INCH cylinder and 3 feet stroke, in good order. Can be seen running at No. 192 West Houston-st. all this week. Price $1,200.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. DONOVAN, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; right bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Friday, Sept.	14,	7½ A. M.	Friday, Sept.	14,	11½ A. M.
Saturday,	15,	12 A. M.	Monday,	17,	9 A. M.
Tuesday,	18,	10 A. M.	Tuesday,	18,	1½ P. M.
Wednesday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Wednesday,	19,	2½ P. M.
Thursday,	20,	11½ A. M.	Thursday,	20,	3 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, Sept. 25, the steamer MARY POWELL will leave New-York at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE INvigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7½; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50c. Schuble's Band on Board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified. MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector,
Seventh District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, surviving executor of Wm. Van Dine, deceased, offers at private sale the following described property: 1. The homestead farm of said deceased, situate within one mile of the steamboat landing at Keyport, containing 84 acres, beautifully located with the Middletown and Keyport turnpike on the south, and the Holmdel and Keyport turnpike on the west, and a never-failing stream of water running through the centre thereof. The improvements are a good and substantial dwelling-house, large barn, wagon and cow houses, and other outbuildings in good order. Said farm contains an excellent apple orchard of choice fruit in good bearing order, 200 choice pear trees of selected kinds in full bearing, a large grape vineyard of the latest and best variety, and a large quantity of Lawton blackberries in full bearing, and a variety of other choice fruit. The quality of the soil is excellent, and highly productive in grain, grass and truck of all kinds. The convenience of said farm to market, churches and good schools renders it one of the most desirable farms for a country residence or for profitable farming ever offered for sale. 2. A tract of 18 acres, 1¼ miles from Keyport. There is on the same a young peach orchard in good bearing condition, and a young apple orchard of selected fruit. To any one wishing a country residence this is most desirable, it having a fine elevation overlooking the Raritan Bay. The land is well adapted to trucking of all kinds. Persons wishing to view the property can take the steamer Matteawan, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, or steamer Holmdel every day at 12 o'clock, affording ample time to view the property and return again the same evening. For particulars apply to S. H. ELLON & CO., No. 34 Murray-st., where maps of the property can be seen, or of the subscriber on the premises. WM. H. VAN DINE,
Surviving Executor.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE being larger than that of any other newspaper, it is, of course, the most valuable medium in which to advertise. It is read by the most intelligent and enterprising of our population, and advertisers can not afford to omit inserting their advertisements in THE TRIBUNE.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Sept. 10	Daily	42,135 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Daily	42,635 copies.
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Daily	43,635 copies.
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Weekly	127,750 copies.
Thursday, Sept. 13	Daily	45,165 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Daily	45,010 copies.
Friday, Sept. 14	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Sept. 15	Daily	47,750 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during last week. We shall continue to report from week to week for the information of the business community.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE:
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in THE WEEKLY for less than $5.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE

A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 13 acres, in all about 26 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A beautiful country residence on Long Island. The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late James Witherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about twenty-two miles from New-York, and of easy access both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 10 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The place is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach, on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence, at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WITHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st.; THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES ON the Hudson, 60 miles from New-York. The house has been just put in complete order; it contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry and milk room, also eight bedrooms; beautiful river and mountain views; excellent and abundant water. There is a new stable, &c. Sold on account of present owner going to Europe. Price $11,000 or $13,500. Completely furnished, including china and glass. Address for further particulars Box No. 40, Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE NEAR NEWARK, N. J., on the old Bloomfield road, within three minutes' walk of the horse-cars and fifteen minutes from the depot; a plot of about 17 acres, commanding a fine view of the Passaic Valley, Newark City and Bay, Bergen Point and Staten Island on the east, and of the Orange Mountains and intervening country on the west; will be sold in lots of one acre and upward, on easy terms, on application to W. L. THOMPSON, No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or EUGENE B. SMITH, Room No. 10, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.

ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—WINTER AND SUMMER home; price $8,500; a new cottage house, walls filled in with brick, slate roof, 12 rooms, well and cistern, located amongst fine improvements; five minutes from Valley depot, on Highland-av. Apply to J. S. OTIS, Orange, or A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

BERGEN POINT.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat for sale, fronting on the Bay, with an eight-mile water view; grounds handsomely laid out, and improved with elegant shade-trees; house very large, beautifully finished, and equal in its interior arrangements to a residence on Fifth-avenue; communication with New-York sixty times a day.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL BUILDING SITES FOR sale cheap and on easy terms; within 8 miles of New-York, fronting on wide avenues and in an elegant neighborhood, with stores, schools and churches in the immediate vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO.
No. 26 Pine-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from New Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

A LARGE, ITALIAN STYLE RESIDENCE and outbuildings, fine shade and lawns, fruit in abundance, with 35 or 75 acres excellent land, beautifully located, one hour from 26th-st., Westchester County, for sale low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a large and desirable residence for Summer or Winter, with the furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address Box No. 121 New-York Post-office.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES AT SOUTH Bergen, West End, Newark, Elizabeth, Millburn, Metuchin, Rahway, New Brunswick, &c., at prices from $2,000 to $50,000. Also farms in all directions. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON THIRD-ST., Brooklyn, an elegant new brown-stone house, with every modern improvement; convenient to cars and near main entrance of Prospect Park. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—HOUSE FOR SALE of moderate dimensions, beautifully situated on Lower Terrace, facing the Bay, five minutes from landing. Apply to R. B. WHITTEMORE, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH—A strictly first-class new brown-stone house; possession immediately. Inquire on premises, No. 91, north side of 60th-st., near Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS, builder and owner.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,097 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—15,000 ACRES of land, near Newbern, North Carolina; will take good real estate in this vicinity, or merchandise.
SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 35 WEST 44TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., 25 by 100 feet, with the building thereon; no restrictions. Apply at No. 95 East 60th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st.; three-story houses in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZE FOUR-story brown-stone house on 34th-st., most substantially built by owner, for his own use; independent walls; possession. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

$500,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY for sale in New-York. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW STABLE ON 41ST-ST., near Madison-av.; immediate possession. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS, WITH TWO FRAME houses, on the west side of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI. FRENCH THEATRE, MEDEA.

RISTORI'S TICKET OFFICE, No. 652 Broadway, at Chickering's. Director, J. GRAU. NOTICE.—At 9 A. M. commences the sale of reserved seats for the first three representations of Mme. RISTORI in America. A positive regulation will be made that no more than SIX seats will, under any circumstances, be sold to any person whatever.

First subscription night,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1866, at 8.
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI.

The tragedy selected for this occasion will be Legouve's celebrated MEDEA.

Mme. RISTORI in her great role of MEDEA, supported by her celebrated Italian company.

SATURDAY, second appearance of Mme. RISTORI in America; MONDAY, third night.

Scale of prices per night, including Reserved Seats:

Proscenium Boxes, containing four seats	$20
Private Boxes, containing four seats	16
Orchestra Seats, reserved	3
Dress Circle, reserved	2

Subscriptions will be received to-day and to-morrow.

An Orchestra of the most eminent Professors of the City, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Nuendorf.

PROMENADE TICKETS.—The price of Promenade Tickets, admitting a person to all parts of the house (not entitled to a seat) has been fixed at $1 50.

A limited number of them will be sold to-day at the Ristori ticket office, No. 652 Broadway, and, if any remain, also on the evening of the performance at the door.

NOTICE.—The Promenade Tickets will be good only for Thursday, Madame Ristori's first appearance in America.

Librettos or play books of all Mme. Ristori's plays, translated into English, for sale in Broadway, at Chickering & Sons, No. 65; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701; Christern's, No. 863, and at the Theatre ticket office.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RISTORI.
Season of Six Nights.
The subscription for Mme. RISTORI'S season of six nights will commence on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at the office of the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

RISTORI!

Orchestra choice seats can be had at No. 539 Broadway or at No. 81 Cedar-st., Room No. 10.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. Fox.
GITANILLA.
CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI.
Camella (with song)......Miss Fanny Herring.
THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
MONDAY, Sept. 24.

MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON, Champion of the World!
And his son, LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
JAMES E. COOKE, Champion Leaper of England.
Together with the entire New-York Circus Troupe, and the superb stud of
CIRCUS HORSES AND PONIES.
Clowns—E. CROUESTE and JOE PENTLAND.

PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.

TIME—Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Daily Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.
FIRST MATINEE,
MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock.

GENERAL THEATRICAL TICKET OFFICE

FOR ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES, CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS, At MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES, and in advance when required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c., at 112 and 114 Broadway.

TO LET.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—Situated on Gramercy-park, 34 feet front and 70 feet deep, with a carriage house and stables in the rear on the next street; the whole is first-class and will be rented for a year or eight months. Apply to C. W. MACGEORGE, No. 490 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUPYING a first-class house in Brooklyn, within walking distance of the ferries, will let a furnished room on second floor to an unexceptionable party, without board. Hot and cold water. Address M. G., Box 162 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, furnished, a front room, with bedroom attached, if desired; all the modern conveniences; locality first-class, in West 22d-st. Address ROOMS, Box No. 174 Times Office.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—TO LET—Handsome parlor floor, unfurnished; desirable for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also other well furnished rooms.

STORE TO LET IN GRAND-STREET; one in Broadway; lofts, rooms and furnished houses in different parts of the City. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR, UP STAIRS, of basement house northeast corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st; 25x42, with a room on upper floor; has gas and water. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the splendid marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, from $250 to $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—Suites of furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board; location fine, and near the principal up-town hotels.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

STEAM TO LET—ON CANAL AND WALKER streets, near Broadway, with light rooms; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

ONE STALL TO LET—WITH GOOD CARriage room. Apply at private stable, No. 21 West 44th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A neatly furnished house for a small private family, to 1st of May next; location, between 10th and 22th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; references unexceptionable. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,964 Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR part of a house, the lower part preferred, in a central location, not too far up-town; rent must be moderate. Address Box No. 1,082 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A STORE OR PART OF A STORE on Broadway, between Chambers and Franklin sts., suitable for an office. Address, stating location, Room No. 157 St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST side, between Union-square and 40th-st.; rent, $1,500 or $1,800 per year. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; would board the owner, with privilege of taking one or two others; reference given and required. Address N. WILLIAMS, Station G.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED house in a respectable neighborhood, for from four to six months. THOS. H. STOUT, No. 38 Broad-st.

DESK ROOM WANTED—IN COMMISSION drug office preferred. Address, with particulars, D. & F., Box No. 164 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FINE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on second floor, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD—A SUITE OF PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 111 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse, in a private family preferred; situation central, not below 18th-st. Address, stating terms and locality, G. W. C., Box No. 5 552 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR PERSONS, with three rooms, from first of October to the first May. Address, stating particulars and terms, D. BROWN, Box No. 5,362 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH UNFURNISHED rooms, for a family of six, youngest 12 years, between 14th and 30th-sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms., B. C., No. 21 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIvate family, living about two blocks from Stewart's, would let to two gentlemen a handsomely furnished front room on the second floor, without board, or to a gentleman and wife, with or without partial board for the lady only; also, one small room on same floor, suitable for a gentleman. For full particulars, inquire at No. 370 Bowery, in the store. Bath and gas.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house opposite a park, within five minutes of Union-square, will let handsomely furnished rooms, private parlor if desired, all modern improvements, with first-class table, for the Winter; situation unsurpassed; no other boarders. Parties willing to pay liberally will find this a rare opportunity to secure a desirable home. Address, with real name only, B., Box No. 62 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated in a private family (best part of Harlem, near 5th-av.,) back parlor and bedroom adjoining, with private table and use of carriage and driver three days each week, $60 per week. Address CENTRAL PARK, Box No. 113 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—THREE ROOMS ON first or parlor floor; large room with alcove and hall room on third floor to rent furnished to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; satisfactory references offered and asked. Apply at No. 39 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$5 TO $6 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms, with board; rooms without, $2 to $3; meals 25 cts., at the Alford House, No. 425 Washington-st., corner Vestry, near the Albany, Boston and California steamers' landings.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel: good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

$7 A WEEK AND UPWARD FOR BOARD with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson street, opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited low. Watchman all night.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms on second floor, and some single rooms, with board; reference given and required; house first class.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS WITH board to let to families of adult persons, at No. 33 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SOMETHING NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½.
The Domestic Drama of
MARY LOCKWOOD,
in which Labor and its Lesson, Wealth and its Temptations, Want and its Consequences, are faithfully delineated.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE......by......MISS EMMA SCHELL.
Miss FANNY TURNER. FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER. INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c., &c.
A GIANTESS OVER 8 FEET HIGH.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare.
A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER,
the only one ever seen alive in this country.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections, Historical Relics, 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI,
and FIFTY DANSEUSES,
from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.

Seats secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE,
produced at an expense of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN TIME TABLE.

SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING:

Overture	7:30
Curtain Rises	7:35
Sabot Dance and Ballet de Fleur	7:45
Incantation Scene	8:10
The Grotto of Stalacta	9:00
Pas de Naiad and Undine Ballet	9:15
Dance of Mermaids	9:25
Demon Dance	9:35
Crystal Cascade	9:50
Moonlight Garden Scene	10:15
Amazonian Dance and March	10:25
Grand Transformation Scene	10:50
Performance Terminates	11:03

IRVING HALL.

GREAT SUCCESS OF
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, at 8 o'clock,
Second appearance of M. HARTZ in his
BEAUTIFUL ENTERTAINMENT,
Concluding each evening with the
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD,
OR, THE ORACLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, now exhibited for the first time in New-York, has been pronounced the most startling illusion ever known. Throughout the Capitals of the Old World its appearance has caused an unparalleled sensation.

Tickets 50 cents; a limited number of reserved chairs, 50 cents extra. Matinee on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—AT THE Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel. First week of the Black Crook, and Rooms to Let without Board, Goddess Liberty, Banner in the Sky, &c. J. H. Budworth in his Imitations. W. S. Budworth, Huges, Hogan, Griffin, Henry Abbott, Grier, Dempster, Hedgkin, in new songs and acts, &c. Admission 50 cents and 35 cents.

RESERVED SEATS FOR NIBLO'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRES can be obtained at T. J. RAYNER'S, No. 585, and THEO. H. CLARK'S, No. 638 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES IN
GAS
FIXTURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 BROADWAY,
Sole Agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. Hooper and Co.'s Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.; Blake's Patent Argand Burner. For sale to the trade at factory prices.

NEW FALL GOODS.
THE LARGEST AND
MOST ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT OF
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
In the United States. New and first-class goods at
LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
Importer and manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE NEW
FRENCH SKIRT,
DULY STAMPED,
Just received at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The ONLY GENUINE in the City.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE

DRY GOODS.
An old established dry goods jobbing house would make a liberal arrangement with two or three first-class salesmen. Address Box No. 735 Post-office.

MOORE'S, NO. 761 BROADWAY, CORSETS, SKIRTS, LACES, and FANCY GOODS.
Just received, the latest French, English and American styles, the handsomest and cheapest in the City, at MOORE'S, Broadway, above 8th-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENing, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th, of the Fall and Winter fashions, with elegant display of new and recherché designs for ladies' and children's dresses, including beautiful cloaks, waists, basques, sleeves, &c. Novelties for children in great variety. No. 473 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S READY DRESS LOOPERS—A very ornamental, convenient and efficient method of raising the dress in elegant festoons all around. Price, 50 cents and 75 cents. For sale at all furnishing stores, or sent by mail free on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

HIGGINS' GRAND OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

The assortment will embrace all the latest novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Round Hats. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect the same.

Milliners supplied with Rich Pattern Bonnets at the usual discount. HIGGINS, 345 BROADWAY AND 136 SIXTH-AV.

NO. 318 CANAL-STREET.

Mme. RALLINGS will open her magnificent assortment of French Winter Bonnets and Hats THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866.

PATTERN BONNETS AND WILLOW Feathers at L. BINNS' Immense Millinery, largest in the world. Milliners can save 50 per cent. at our establishment. L. BINNS, No. 517 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Jockey Hats.

HAWKINS & MIDDLETON, NO. 717 BROADWAY, Agents for Madame Martougine, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, respectfully announce to the public that their opening will take place on Thursday, Sept. 20, in which will be displayed an entirely new and fashionable stock of Parisian Bonnets, just received, with duplicates.

FRENCH FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 39 University-place, will open on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 20, an unusually rich and elegant selection of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of her own importation from the first establishments in Paris.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner of 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of the latest styles of bonnets and round hats from the leading houses in Paris on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866.

R. THOMPSON & CO., NO. 447 BROADWAY, will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, their stock of French Bonnets, and their own manufacture, copied from the latest Paris styles. The trade is invited to call and examine.

MME. BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR TO Mme. Ferrero, will exhibit on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866, Fall and Winter millinery, No. 5 Great Jones-st.

LORD & TAYLOR, GRAND AND CHRISTIE sts., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, a full and elegant assortment of mourning bonnets.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS THEATRE IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
AND
THIS EVENING will be presented
A NEW COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
With New and Magnificent Scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans; Mechanical Department by Mr. Butler; Upholstery and Appointments by Mr. James Timony; Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten; and with
AN EXCELLENT CAST,
Including the names of the following Artists: Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, Cashin, James, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss E. Chapman, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott, Miss S. Timony.
Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful
NEW COMEDY
entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
and other novelties,
are in active preparation, and, when produced, will be given alternately with "The Fast Family," the manager thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, and other members of the company not comprised in the performance on the opening night.

Acting Manager	Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director	Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter	Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer	Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
OF
THE WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
THE WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
THE WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, Sept. 19,
commencing at 1½ o'clock; doors open at 1 o'clock.
Also, the Grand
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
THE WONDERFUL BUISLAYS.
SENORITA ROSITA,
principal Danseuse and Tight-rope Performer, from the Grand Opera, Madrid;
MONS. HENRI AGOUST,
the most extraordinary Juggler, Premiere Dancer and Pantomimist, and
MLLE. AUGUSTINE
and a complete corps de ballet.
The performances embrace:
NIAGARA LEAP,
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
HORIZONTAL BARS,
ICARIAN GAMES,
JUGGLING,
TIGHT-ROPE,
TABLEAUX,
BALLET and PANTOMIME.
EVERY EVENING,
and at a Matinee
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER......Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 19,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, W. Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—NO MATINEE THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON. THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEES WILL BE RESUMED THE FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 23,
THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
under the direction of
MR. ADOLPH NEUENDORFF,
Director of the Grand German Opera Company.
Admission 50 and 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. Seats may be secured daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Complimentary Benefit to
MR. J. W. LINGARD,
THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866.
The following array of talent will appear;
Mr. E. EDDY.
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
Mr. TONY PASTOR.
Mr. GEORGE BROOKES.
Mr. FRANK BROWER.
Mr. EPH HORN.
Mr. CHARLES HENRY.
Mrs. J. C. BONIFACE.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY.
Miss RACHEL DENVIL,
Mr. G. W. THOMPSON,
Mr. G. LINGARD,
and others, forming together a perfect
HOST OF TALENT.
THREE GREAT PIECES.
Interspersed with
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, SINGING AND DANCING.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers......Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Genuine success of the fairy extravaganza entitled
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
which will be performed every evening until further notice. Preceding the burlesque will be enacted, A POPULAR FARCE.
The entertainment embraces the entire comedy Company: Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, John Farley, McKee, Rankin, Metkiff, Eland, Percy; Mesdames Gomersal, Wilkins, Wall, Bland; Misses Mandeville, Cole, Cave, Henry, Lewis, Rasita, &c.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra stalls $1 50; Balcony chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $10.
Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

TO-NIGHT,
And for this night only, the popular actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
and the Brooklyn favorite,
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
Will be produced with new scenery and effects, the
CORSICAN BROTHERS
And KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
A strong cast of characters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
The grand spectacular drama of
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Also first time here, of the drama of
BABY BATLER;
OR, THE PROGRESS OF A SCAMP.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THIS EVENING, THE NINETY-FIRST OF
THEO. THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March—"Avant"	Gung'l.
2. Overture—"Vestalin"	Spontini.
3. Waltz—"Schoenbrunner"	Lanner.
4. Terzet and Chorus—"Freyschutz"	Weber.
5. Polka—"Hallodri"	Ziehrer.
6. Scene de Ballet—"Robert le Diable"	Meyerbeer.
7. Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini.
8. Adelaide	Beethoven.
9. Waltz—"Wood Nymphs' Wedding Dances"	Strauss.
10. Duet—"Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai.
11. March—"Potpourri" (No. 2)	Bach.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

Inauguration of the New Hall of the Conservatory.
First Classical Matinee
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.
At this Matinee the celebrated Pianist, J. N. PATTISON will make his first appearance since his return from Europe.

PROGRAMME.

Quartetto (A Major) two violins, Viola a Cello	Beethoven
Chaconne, violin	S. Bach
Air Suédois, violoncello	B. Romberg

Between the first and second parts pupils of the Conservatory will perform

Sonata (B b.) piano and violin	Beethoven

and

La jolie Coquette, violin	Ed. Mollenhauer

Part II.

Trio (B flat) piano, violin a cello	F. Schubert

Only pupils of the Conservatory and persons specially invited will have access to the Matinees.

As there are yet some vacancies pupils can still be admitted for the Fall term at the Conservatory in Schuberth's building, No. 820 Broadway.

Terms: $10 per Quarter for every branch.

This new Hall of the Conservatory will be let for first-class entertainments only.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

ARGUS HALL, UNION LEAGUE ROOMS, NO. 600 BROADWAY.—Parlor concerts, with additional artists and entire new programme, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. Paintings—"Creation and Fall of Man," exhibited daily. D. D. T. DAVIE, Agent.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced, by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

WANTED IN THE CITY.—A LADY WISHes to teach piano and singing, and give two days of the week, in exchange for her board; the best of reference given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 128 Times Office, for one week.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 32 PINE-ST.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED BY THE COMMITTEE OF IRISH CITIZENS.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the Irish citizens of the District of Columbia, accompanied by Hon. JOHN HOGAN, of Missouri, waited upon the President, to make known the wishes and feelings of the Irish-American citizens residing in the United States upon matters of interest to themselves and the class they represent. Through their chairman, Dr. ANTISELL, they tendered their congratulations at the safe return of Mr. JOHNSON to this city. They expressed the desire that the line of policy which has been laid out by the President shall be sustained by the great mass of their countrymen, and that he himself should be supported in carrying it out. They had been in communion with their friends in the Northern States, and represented the Irish people. They have been called upon to discriminate between their life-long friends, the Democracy and the Radicals. They look to Washington and see the machinery of war still operating, although the war has long ceased. The Committee ask that changes may be made in the Cabinet. With a more liberal Cabinet they believe a more liberal spirit would prevail. The Committee ask that Mr. STANTON be removed as speedily as possible, because they believe that an additional liberal element in the Cabinet, while it would give more force in the carrying out of the policy of restoration, would also show an approach toward Democratic views, so acceptable to the Irish people. The Irish citizens, by an intense yearning for their native country, have placed themselves in an apparent antagonism to the Government. They think the conduct of some of our Consuls in Ireland, in not standing up strictly enough for the rights of adopted citizens, deserves rebuke, and they ask their removal and more acceptable ones be made. They speak of the way of transit in Europe, and they desire that this subject should be presented to the attention of the British Government. The Irish people deny that they have ever committed treason in trying to free themselves from the British yoke. They allude to the retrospective statute of the British Parliament in 1848, and referring to the course of the Minister at St. James, they suggest that a person of more liberal sentiments would better represent the opinions of the American people. They suggest that the *Alabama* claims should be pressed to adjudication, and that it would be well if England would imitate the wise policy of the United States in pardoning those concerned in the civil war, and hope that all effort will be made to induce her to release Irish prisoners confined for no offence. The Irish are a nation here with three-fourths of a million of voters, and they suggest that in appointments to be made in Post-offices and in the Internal Revenue that Irish citizens should receive their pro rata share of the offices—not alone in the State offices, but in the diplomatic corps that our Irish citizens be represented. They hope these suggestions will receive the President's favorable consideration, and they extend their best wishes to him.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President in reply briefly, but forcibly and earnestly, said that the action of the Administration shall be so directed as to thoroughly promote the best interests of the Irish citizens. He felt, he said, the force of their suggestions, and highly appreciated the deep interest manifested by those present. He referred them to his past record, wherein he had shown he was always consistently and earnestly a friend of the Irish. He might say he was himself strongly tinctured with sympathy for the Irish. He, in reference to the Irish prisoners, said determined action had already been taken to effect their release and attain the end sought. In conclusion, the President remarked that the suggestions of the Committee should have deliberate, favorable consideration.

At the conclusion of his reply all the members of the Committee cordially shook hands with the President and withdrew.

THE BASE BALL TOURNAMENT—THE BROOKLYN EXCELSIOR CLUB THE VICTOR.

This afternoon the Base Ball Tournament was inaugurated by the great match between the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn and the National of this city, in the presence of five thousand spectators, among whom were many distinguished persons. At 2:45 o'clock the grounds were cleared and the game commenced, with the Excelsior in the field, occupying the following positions: Brainerd, pitcher; Norton, catcher; Whiting, first; Flanley, second, and Mitchell third; Leggett, short stop; Fletcher, right; Elmendorf, left, and Clyne centre field. The respective players having assumed their places, play was opened by PARKER, who tipped a ball to NORTON and retired. SMITH then appeared and struck a "red hot" fly to FLANLY, which that player nicely held. BERTHRONG having tipped one to the catcher, the innings closed with a cypher to the credit of the Southern champions. This was rather an auspicious opening for the Excelsiors, and surprised their opponents, who, bent on returning a round O, took the field. MITCHEL was fortunate for having had three strikes. BERTHRONG muffed the third ball, and allowed the striker to run his first and eventually his second, and reached home from off CLYNE'S batting. NORTON was well taken by WILLIAMS. FLETCHER succeeded the catcher and made his first on three strikes, and reached home off passed balls. WHITING and LEGGETT were put out by FOX and SMITH—the former on a foul bound, and the latter by an excellent throw to the first. The inning closed for three runs. The friends of the National, anticipating a repetition of the first inning, were not very jubilant when the Washingtonians again appeared at the bat, especially as WILLIAMS dropped a foul into the catcher's hands, which that player "froze to." However, FOX revived their drooping spirits by striking a beautiful grounder to the left field, off of which he reached his third base and was brought home by MCLEAN. STUDLEY followed and scored, after which the innings closed. Nothing exciting or unusual occurred in the rest of the game, with the exception of the fifth innings, when the Nationals, aided by loose fielding and good batting, scored twelve runs to the Excelsiors five. After this remarkable run the Brooklyn Club got d wn to their work, and as the score indicates, achieved a victory. The play of both clubs was not up to their standard. Several first-class muffs and some nearly impossible catches were made. The game was intensely interesting, and held the entire crowd of spectators to the very close. Last year when the Excelsiors were here the Nationals gained an easy victory over them. The following were the runs each inning: Excelsior—3, 1, 3, 0, 5, 8, 3, 5, 5—33; National—0, 3, 1, 0, 12, 0, 6, 0, 6—28. Umpire—Mr. GLOVER, of the Aliger. The game occupied about three hours. To-morrow the Excelsiors play the Unions, and return homeward in the evening.

THE TREASURY QUARTERLY REPORT.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1866, exclusive of Trust funds:

Receipts—Customs, $46,175,151 39; sales of public lands, $176,719 63; direct tax, $488,636 07; internal revenue, $63,857,738 92; incidental and miscellaneous, $18,342,516 66; total receipts of loans, $129,043,762 67; receipts from loans, &c., postage and other stamps, act of July 17, 1862, $12,600; fractional currency, act March 3, 1863, $4,278,297; certificates of gold deposits, act of March 3, 1863, $43,546,880; six per cent. twenty year bonds, act of July 17, 1866, $13,150; temporary loans, acts Feb. 25 and March 17, 1862, $106,144,819 25; certificates of indebtedness, acts of March 1 and 17, 1862, $412,183 75; five per cent. 20 year bonds, act of March 3, 1864, $182,000; five per cent 20 year bonds, act of March 3, 1865, $37,800,400. Total receipts, $321,433,092 67. Expenditures—Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, $11,853,629 55; Interior, pensions and Indian, $298,330,202; War, $127,440; Navy, $9,218,474; interest on public debt, including Treasury notes, $36,155,280. Total expenditures, inclusive of principal of public debt redemption of Texan indemnity stock, per act of Sept. 7, 1850, $58,000. Payment of Treasury notes, per act of March 2, 1861, $400. Redemption of Treasury notes, per act of July 17, 1861, $11,143,250. Redemption of 7 3-10 three-year coupon bonds, per act July 17, 1861, $548,900. Reimbursement of temporary loan, per acts July 25 and March 17, 1862, $10,061,344,834. Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, per acts March 1 and 12, 1862, $34,933,000. Redemption of treasury notes, per act Feb. 25, 1862, $4,030,371 65. Redemption of postage and other stamps, per act of July 17, 1862, $857,542 31. Redemption of fractional currency, act of March 3, 1863, $4,574,300 52. Redemption of gold certificates, act of March 3, 1862, $514,549 20. Redemption of two years 5 per cent. interest-bearing Treasury notes, per act of March 3, 1863, $5,500,000. Redemption of three-years six per cent. compound interest notes, per act of March 3, 1863, $13,000,000. Redemption of three-years 7 3-10 Treasury notes, per acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, $16,152,450. Remain on the purchase of the same, $5,841,651. Total expenditures, $322,442,701 42.

J. A. GRAHAM, Acting Register.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept. 18, 1866.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting to-day continued for several hours, and was attended by all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. SEWARD.

PENSION AGENTS AND NOTARIES.

WILLIAM WALKER has been appointed Pension Agent, at Dover, Delaware, in place of D. F. BENTON, removed. A new pension agency has been established at Bangor, Maine, and GIDEON MAYO, Esq., appointed Pension Agent. Numerous inquiries are being made as to the duties of Pension Notaries, and applications for appointment as such, it is proper to state that these officers are only designated at localities more than twenty-five miles distant from any place in which a Court of Record is held, for the convenience of applicants for pensions, who would otherwise be required to make their declarations before some officers of a Court of Record. The authority for such designation by the Commissioner of Pensions is found in the third section of the Supplementary Pension Act of July 4, 1864. These officers already authorized by the local authorities to act have no other duty in virtue of their selection as Pension Notaries than to take the sworn declarations of applicants for pension at the place for which they are appointed.

INJUNCTION ON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

In the case of Adams Express Company *vs.* Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, argued some weeks ago and held under advisement to enable the Court to consult and examine the numerous authorities referred to, Judge UNDERWOOD has granted an injunction restraining the Railroad Company from violating the contract made with the Express Company.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Irish Executive Committee, headed by Dr. ANTISELL, Hon. JOHN HOGAN, of Missouri, Deputy Marshal, Col. O'BRIEN, and others of prominence, had an interview with the President this afternoon.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commanders B. P. SMITH and HENRY J JOHNSON, U. S. N., have been detached from ordnance duties at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieut.-Com. GEORGE F. REGAN has been detached from the U. S. steamer *Lenape* and also ordered to the Naval Academy.

CAPT. FOX TO MAKE A EUROPEAN TOUR.

Capt. FOX, having left Russian waters with the squadron under his command, has, in accordance with previous orders, turned the vessels over to Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, and will make the tour of Europe, to inspect the various dock-yards, for the purpose of noting any improvements that may be being made in naval architecture in Europe.

RETURN OF SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES.

Surgeon-General BARNES, who was taken seriously ill at Chicago, and came near dying, returned to this city last evening. He is sufficiently recovered to sit up, and will doubtless soon be attending to his duties again.

COMMANDER SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

Commodore MELANCTHON SMITH has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, vice Commander ALBERT N. SMITH, recently deceased.

THE APPOINTMENTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The following is a complete list of the Philadelphia appointments, some of which were agreed upon yesterday, but were not formally made until to-day, namely: Wm. Millward, Director of the Mint; Chambers McKibbin, Treasurer of the Mint; Col. Wm. A. Gray, Chief Coiner; J. H. Taylor, Smelter; Charles M. Hall, Postmaster; J. R. Flanagan, Naval Officer; Gustavus Hoy, Appraiser at Large; and Thomas C. McDowell, Deputy Surveyor.

FRESHET IN INDIANA.

UNPRECEDENTED STORM AND FLOOD.

Indianapolis Flooded—Railroads and Bridges Carried Away—Great Destruction of Property—Several Lives Lost.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

A heavy rain-storm has prevailed here and through Central Indiana since Sunday night, and the streams are higher than ever known. Pogues Creek, a small stream passing through the lower part of this City, has completely flooded that part of the town, doing immense damage.

Many of the railroads have sustained heavy damage by the washing away of bridges and destruction of their tracks. Communication on the several roads centering here is entirely suspended for the present.

The damages in this city cannot yet be estimated, but are undoubtedly heavy, both to business and to private property. The water rose so rapidly this morning that many stores and rooms were filled with water before their contents could be removed. Nearly all the railroad tracks in the city are submerged and bridges washed away. The water in the Union Passenger Depot at noon was a foot deep. Many families living near the creek have been compelled to leave their houses. The rain still continues almost without intermission, but the water in the stream is receding. Reports from other parts of the State indicate severe damage. Two men and a boy were drowned here.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Convention of Soldiers and Sailors—Equalization of Bounties—Address from Gen. Banks.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

A Convention of soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts serving in the late war was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, the object of which, according to the printed call, was "for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the equalization of all bounties to the soldiers of Massachusetts, and to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and to secure to loyal men and their posterity the fruits of the late war, carried to a triumphant conclusion by the valor and endurance of the soldiers of the Union army."

Gen. N. P. BANKS was chosen President, and among the Vice-Presidents were Gens. B. F. Butler, Charles Devens, William F. Bartlett, Henry S. Briggs, E. W. Hinks, H. B. Sargeant and E. N. Hallowell.

Gen. BANKS addressed the Convention, and assumed as beyond doubt that all the claims the soldiers and sailors of the country may present for faithful services to the Government will be ultimately recognized and paid. In regard to security for the future he said: We have a right in the restoration of government in the seceded, insurrectionary and conquered States, to demand guarantees for peace in the future. Among these guarantees I do not hesitate to say that two are indispensable, that prosperity and peace never can be acquired, never maintained, until these are conceded. In the presence of this Convention of soldiers and sailors of the United States, here and everywhere, I will declare them. The first is: That the living soldiers and sailors shall have the right of egress and ingress, with freedom to express their opinion upon all subjects concerning the Government wherever the American flag floats. [Applause.] The second is: That the bones of the heroes and martyrs that lie buried in the soil of every insurgent and rebel State shall sleep in peace and honor where they fell. [Applause.] We then say, here in Faneuil Hall, in the midst of the soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts, there can be no peace in this country until the soldiers and sailors can pass over every foot of soil, with freedom to express their opinion, unmolested and undisturbed. And until this is accorded by universal judgment and the deceased martyrs of liberty destroyed by the rebels have the right to sleep in peace and honor in the soil where they fell. [applause,] I commend the cause of liberty, of equality, of justice to your attention. Everywhere the platform which you give the people embraces the rights of all classes and interests under the General Government, as well as the local constituents which you represent. Equality of compensation in the army, equality of representation in the councils of the nation, [applause,] equality of rights "for the defenders of the country under the Government now and forever." [Applause.]

Gen. HARRISON, of New-Hampshire, Gen. SARGENT, of Massachusetts, and others addressed the Convention.

Letters were read from Gov. BULLOCK, Gen. BURNSIDE, and Gen. CHAMBERLIN, Governor elect of Maine.

Resolutions were adopted urging a practical recognition of soldiers' claims by State and national authorities—a just equalization of their bounties, adequate pensions to such of their numbers as have been disabled, the decent support of soldiers' widows, and the care and education of soldiers' orphans.

The seventh and eleventh resolutions are as follows:

7. *Resolved*, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in removing loyal soldiers from office because they remained firm to their own political convictions, and refused to indorse his policy, in disregarding the application of loyal soldiers for offices within his gift, and in bestowing the same upon violent Copperheads and on Conservatives—politicians who denounced the war, who maligned Union soldiers and gave aid and comfort to the enemy—has not only acted in direct opposition to the will of the loyal people, but has thereby insulted the Union soldiery and broken his own profuse and publicly repeated promises.

11. *Resolved*, That treason should be made odious, and that its authors should be punished; that in the name of our starved and murdered brothers at Andersonville—in the name of our slaughtered brothers on every battle field—in the name of widows and orphans—in the name of American liberty and of American justice—we protest against the pardon or the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS. We protest against the insulting leniency that feasts and pampers a blood-stained traitor, who should occupy a felon's cell, and live or die on felon's fare; and we demand that he be brought to trial for his crimes and treason without d elay—that he be convicted and that he be hung.

The Convention chose delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, among whom are Maj.-Gens. A. G. Banks, B. F. Butler, Charles Devens, Charles G. Loring, Charles J. Paine, E. W. Hinks, Brig.-Gens. H. S. Briggs, P. R. Guiney, James Barnes, H. B. Sargent, William Cogswell, E. N. Hallowell, J. Cushman Edmunds, William S. Lincoln, Stephen M. Weld, Jr., A. B. R. Sprague, Henry Wilson, Charles F. Walcott.

Faneuil Hall was crowded, and the proceedings were marked with dignity and much enthusiasm.

The Coming Regatta at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Preparations for the Regatta at this city on Thursday, indicate an affair of unusual interest. The number of entries up to to-night are twenty-two, and will be largely increased to-morrow. Clubs from New-York, Boston, Worcester, St. John, N. B., and other cities, have entered, and are beginning to arrive. WARD, of Newburgh, N. Y., and BROWN, of Portland, who rowed a match at Portland to-day, have entered for the wherry race; and HAMMILL and MCKEE are expected. Seats for 3,000 persons, commanding a view of the entire course, have been erected. A great assemblage of boating-men is expected.

Hon. A. H. Rice.

BOSTON, Tuesday, September 18.

Hon. A. H. RICE has written a letter declining a renomination to Congress in the Third Congressional District.

Wendell Phillips Nominated for Congress.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was nominated for Congress, to-night, by the workingmen of the Third Congressional District.

NEW-YORK.

The Southern Loyalists.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Common Council have made arrangements to receive and extend the hospitalities of the city to the full Loyal Southern Delegation, who are expected here on Wednesday next.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of the citizens of Schenectady at the Court-house last evening, to welcome the delegation of Loyal Southerners. For want of room in the Court-house the meeting adjourned outside. Hon. PLATT POTTER presided, and welcomed and introduced the loyal delegation.

Addresses were delivered by Parson BROWNLOW, Gen. H. H. THOMAS, Senator J. S. FOWLER, of Tennessee, and Rev. J. W. HUNNECUTT, of Virginia.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the Delegation for honoring Schenectady with their presence.

The Delegation expressed their thanks for the kind manner with which they had been received. Col. STOKES, of Tennessee, and Judge WARMOUTH, of New-Orleans spoke at Ballston Springs. The whole Delegation left for Auburn this morning.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The delegation of the Southern Loyalists reached here at 2:50 o'clock this P. M. They were met at the depot by the Committee of Arrangements and a large concourse of citizens. Three meetings are advertised for this evening, at which they are to speak.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Southern delegation arrived here this afternoon, and was met at the depot only by the Committee of Reception and escorted to the hotel. This evening they are addressing a large meeting at Shakespeare Hall. The weather is rainy.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Notwithstanding the violent storm this evening, the meetings addressed by the Southern loyalists were attended by immense audiences. Corning Hall and the Methodist Church were both thronged to their utmost capacity, and hundreds were turned away who could not gain admittance. Among the speakers were Gov. BROWNLOW, Gen. THOMAS, Hon. J. J. STEWART and Rev. Dr. NELSON.

Meeting of Soldiers and Sailors at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

An immense meeting of soldiers and sailors was held in the City Hall last evening. Speeches were made by Hon. T. T. STEWART, of Maryland, Col. STENCIL, of Texas, and Col. THORP, of Livingston County.

The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Rochester, and the speeches stirring and eloquent.

After the close of the meeting, the crowd formed in procession and marched to the Brackett House, where Gen. W. T. SMITH, of Tennessee, was serenaded. Eloquent speeches were made by Gen. SMITH, Col. WOODWARD, of Missouri, and Col. THORP.

The Base Ball Tournament at Auburn.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

On account of the storm the contest for the prize at the Base Ball Tournament will not commence until to-morrow. The following clubs have already arrived: Knickerbockers, of Albany; Hiawathas, of Utica; Central Citys, of Syracuse; Pacifics, of Rochester; Niagara, of Buffalo; Excelsiors, of Rochester.

TENNESSEE.

Meeting of Soldiers at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

A large meeting of soldiers of the late Confederate army was held here to-night. Gen. JOHN C. FLETCHER, presided.

A despatch was read from the Cleveland Convention to Gen. FORREST and others, thanking them for their expressions of sympathy. [Applause.]

Speeches were made by Gens. FORREST, CHAMBERS, HOUSE, and other eminently loyal men, expressing their intention to abide by the results of the late war, and to sustain the President in his efforts to restore the old Union as it was.

Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the object of the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy at Cleveland, expressing willingness to trust their fate to those who had met them in the field, and denouncing as a fable the report that no Northern man was safe here.

Gen. CHALMER, in referring to this, spoke of Gen. FORREST saving the life of the would-be assassin of Col. GALLOWAY.

The whole affair passed off pleasantly. The loyal airs played by the band were applauded.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati City Railroads.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The case of the City against the Street Railroad Companies has been decided by the Superior Court in favor of the former. It is held that the contract between the Companies and the city is binding; that the Companies are bound to sell twenty-five tickets for $1 00, and that tickets must be kept for sale on the cars.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

A fire at Rising Sun, Indiana, yesterday destroyed COA'S shoe-store, YANCEY'S grocery, and MCAVERY'S drug-store, with three or four adjoining dwellings. Loss about $20,000, which is insured $8,000.

MISSOURI.

Later from Platte County—More Trouble Anticipated—Four Men Killed in the Late Fight and Several Fatally Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special dispatch says an eye-witness of the affair at Platte City, Missouri, Saturday, states that the conduct of the rebels, the arms they carried, and their large numbers, leave no doubt that they came up town to break up the Radical Convention. Four men were killed, and three or four more will probably die. About a dozen were wounded. The affair has excited a profound sensation. Serious trouble is apprehended.

The Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Health Officer reports thirteen deaths from cholera during the week ending the 17th inst. They were scattered over the city, rarely two deaths occurring in any one locality. The general health of the city has been better this season than ever before known.

CANADA.

Suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada—The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Bank of Upper Canada suspended payment this morning.

A full financial statement of the Bank of Upper Canada will be published immediately. It is said the assets will be sufficient to cover all liabilities. No serious apprehensions as to the other banks are felt.

The work on the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal was formally commenced yesterday by the President, Mr. CAPREOL, turning the first sod.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Failure of the Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

News from the cotton regions continue to report the injury to the crop serious and widespread. Only a small district on the Uplands of the Mississippi seems to be exempt. Otherwise, the States of Louisiana and Mississippi are affected with nearly a total loss of the cotton crop, while very little corn or other breadstuffs have been raised. This is especially the case where the negroes have worked on shares, which leaves them now very reluctant to labor, and greatly disheartened.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales, Low Middling, 33c.@34c.; receipts, 878 bales, against 913 last week; exports, 2,909 bales. New-York Exchange, ½@¼ premium.

The Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

These were nineteen deaths from cholera and five from yellow fever yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Jefferson Davis Visited by Bishop Green of Mississippi.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Bishop GREEN, of Mississippi, and Rev. J. W. KEELEY, Petersburgh, both old bosom friends of JEFF. DAVIS, arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the prisoner in the fortress. Bishop GREEN is on his return from a northern tour, and leaves to-morrow for the South. It was expected he would go to Washington in company with Mr. KEELEY to use his influence with President JOHNSON in securing the release of DAVIS.

Congressional Nomination.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The Congressional District Convention, held at Cortlandt to-day, nominated Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY, (Republican,) of Syracuse, for Representative to Congress. The Cortlandt delegation withdrew from the Convention in a body.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NORTH RIVER COLLISION—DEATH OF A VICTIM.—Mrs. PHILLOPENA HAUS, of Jersey City, who had both her legs broken on Sunday by the collision of the ferry-boat *D. S. Gregory* and excursion steamer *George Washington*, at the foot of Desbrosses-street, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from the effects of the injuries so received. Mrs. HAUS had one of her limbs amputated at the hospital in the hope of saving her life, but she was too severely injured to rally. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the hospital, when all the witnesses will appear.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. E. Salzar, Washington, and Count Wydenbrouck, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Geo. W. Buck, Chemung, W. N. Strong, Albany, and Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany, are at the Astor House. Hon. Levi Parsons, Fort Plain, and Gen. Turner, U. S. Army, are at the Hoffman House. Gov. Shorter, Alabama, Gen. Merritt, Washington, and Col. McKibben, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. A. L. Rogers, New-Jersey, B. F. Allen, Boston, and Hon. M. Barlow, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PENSION AGENCY.—The business of paying the pensions of veteran soldiers is still in progress by the Pension Agent, Capt. WAGNER. All the applicants have to undergo a medical examination, quite a large staff of physicians being detailed for the purpose. Since the office has been opened about two thousand pensions have been paid. There is less detention and fewer complaints than formerly, owing to improved arrangements for the dispatch of business.

ACCIDENT.—CHARLES BURCH, a young man in the employment of Messrs. HEROY & MARENNA, merchants, corner of Beekman and Cliff streets, fell through the hatchway of that building yesterday afternoon, sustaining injuries which make his recovery very doubtful. He was promptly afforded medical aid, after which he was conveyed to his home in Brooklyn.

MUTINY ON SHIP-BOARD.—An extensive mutiny occurred on board the British bark *Thomas Dryden*, of North Shields, yesterday, on her passage down the bay, which was summarily quelled by the determined efforts of Lieuts. BRIGGS, LORING and MOORE, of the Revenue cutter *Crawford*, Capt. KELLAM commanding.

[Advertisement.]
BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. Applied invisibly and without damage.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—E. A. Ellsworth, U. S. A., A. H. Nickerson, U. S. A., E. R. King, C. H. Stricking, R. L. David, T. Kopham, M. C. O'Neil, C. Lawson, James Noble, Capt F. B. Ellison and son, Master Legare, R. M. Green, A. Shoolred, A. M. Kennedy, H. F. Hudson, D. Maguire and lady, Miss A. Boag, Miss S. Milne, Geo. Connor, J. B. McElhere, Mrs. M. J. Booth, Mrs. M. J. Zernow, Miss Fannie Seagraves, Mrs. S. J. Cassell, Mrs. R. A. Carnighan and child, Mrs. McGee and child, F. Steinhouse and lady, Miss Kurch, Mrs. A. Jarvis, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship J. W. Everman, from Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Wm. Thomson, W. C. Peckham, W. J. Hadden, S. G. Emerson, A. H. Daniels, F. C. Sturn, Dr. Loeper, F. Wood, W. H. Maher, E. Smith, C. A. Everett, F. Golibert, F. Liana, W. D. Greanelle, F. Collins.

SEPT. 18—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Charles Brown, Geo. Rotheroe, Miss Wilson, Tom. Carmichael, W. F. Johnson, Geo. Woodruff, and 165 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 44 | Sun sets...... 6 03 | Moon sets....12 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2 47 | Gov. Island. 3 36 | Hell Gate...... 4 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Nightingale, Carpenter, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Baltimore, Sherwood, Portland, Allen & Latson; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Lodona, Hovey, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mellville, Renear, Philadelphia via Newcastle, Del., J. W. McKee; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; J. E. Gillingham, Brown, Philadelphia; Artisan, McLaughlin, Baltimore; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks W. A. Platenius, Pinkham, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Antoinetta, (Ital.,) Viola, Palermo via Malta, F. Berthoud & Co.; Whitehall, (Br.,) Hammond, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Kenneth, (Br.,) Atwood, Savanilla and St. Martin's, Brett, Son & Co.; Ada B., (Br.,) McNeil, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; Leonard Berry, Smith, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Rutherford, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Saily Ann, Stedman, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Free Wind, Tooker, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Louise, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Newbern, Holly, Washington, D. C., 48 hours.

Steamship J. W. Everman, (of Philadelphia,) Tuttle, Brazos Santiago, Texas, Aug. 21, via Galveston Sept. 5, with wool and hides to order. 8th inst., lat. 25 11, lon. 83 30, saw brig Mariposa, bound W. 10th, put into Key West for coal, and left there 11th. 15th, lat. 34 59, lon. 75, had a heavy blow from N. N. E., with very heavy cross sea. 17th, Absecom bearing N. ¾ W., 9 miles distant, passed two booms of a sunken vessel, 10 feet above water, in 10 fathoms.

Steamship Alabama, Pendleton, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 17th inst., 9:30 A. M., passed steamship San Salvador, off Hatteras, bound S. Also spoke wh. schr. Union, of Provincetown, lat. 36 15, lon. 75, 8 months out, 140 bbls. oil. Experienced strong N. E. winds for 30 hours.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Experienced strong head winds.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) MacDonald, Glasgow Aug. 28, St. John, N. B., Sept. 15, with mdse. and 172 passengers to Francis McDonald.

Steamship Virginia, Spencer, Galveston 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, with mdse. to R. Lowden.

Bark Annie M. Grey, (of Bucksport,) Cobb, Aspinwall Aug. 10, via Key West 10 ds., with sugar and iron to J. E. Ward & Co. Put into Key West for a supply of water.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Barbados 19 ds., with molasses to Bishop Bros. The brig Harry & Aubrey sailed Aug. 28 for Turks Island.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Ford, Salt Cay, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co. Sept. 9, lat. 31, lon. 74, spoke bark C. B. Hamilton, from Wilmington, N. C., for Havana, and put James Cushing, mate, on board, the Captain having jumped overboard that A. M., and was drowned. Would go into the nearest southern port.

Brig Mary, (of Halifax, N. S.,) O'Brien, Arecibo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. L. Overton.

Brig Gondolier, Crane, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Elba, (Br.,) Ackles, Clifton, Bay de Chelaur 18 ds., with grindstones to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mary Lowell, McFadden, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Caroline Gulliver, Gulliver, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Lucy Ann, Dodge, Bangor, for Jersey City.

Brig A. Taylor, Cowell, Bangor.

Schr. Mary P. Hudson, Hudson, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Trade Wind, Clark, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Melbourne, Mason, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Canova, Patten, Ellsworth, to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Trojan, (Br.,) Dixon, Sackville via Dorchester, N. B., 20 ds., with stone and fish to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. J. Northrup, (Br.,) Saunders, Windsor, with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Decorra, Ingalls, Musquash, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Robert Noble, (of Halifax,) Seymour, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to Jos. Aness. Left no vessels.

Schr. M. Perrin, Gibbs, Gardiner, for Wilmington, Del., with ice.

Schr. Edwin, Tuthill, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. G. D. King, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Randell, Portland, lumber.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Greenport.

Schr. Eudora, Smith, Ellsworth, for Newark, lumber.

Schr. F. Mitchell, Brown, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Boston.

Schr. H. Baker, Webber, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Machias, with spars.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Brown, Providence.

Schr. A. Falkenbergh, Tirrell, Providence.

Schr. Abigail, Perry, Belfast, with lumber.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Providence.

Schr. H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, New-Bedford.

Schr. Laconia, Wilson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Wilson, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Hall, Hall, New-Bedford.

Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Galota, West, Boston.

Schr. Leocadia, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Delphi, Smith, Providence.

Schr. D. Baxter, Goldthwaite, Saco, with heading.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 18—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Zodiac, Philadelphia; ship Lizzie Oakford, Calcutta; bark Edward Everett, Baltimore; brig J. & H. Crowley, Philadelphia.

Also arr. ship Equator, from Smyrna; brig Addison, from Jersey City.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18—Arr. steamship Ellie Knight, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. brig Katie, Capt. Robinson, for St. Croix, while at anchor in the North River, was run into by the steamship C. W. Lord, outward bound, carrying away the brig's jibboom, which will cause her detention a day or two.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The steamer Granada, from New-York for Charleston, put into Norfolk to repair her machinery, and sailed again this morning. The Cumberland, from Savannah for Baltimore, arrived, short of coal.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 29, schr. C. A. Farnsworth, to sail next day; barks Tejucca and Acacia, dischg.; brig Robert Mowe and schrs. Emma and N. B. Borden, ldg.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Aug. 31, barks Arizona, for New-York in 5 days.

At Arecibo, P. R., Sept. 1, brig Macaguagera, ldg. for New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

(Established 1823,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes,

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, N. Y.

Card.

It is with feelings of pride as American manufacturers that we publish the following testimonials, which have been received by us recently.

EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.

Received during the month of August, 1866.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS—Gents: I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians and professors in Europe. I held your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very truly,
JAMES M. WEHLI.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1866.

James M. Wehli, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Piano-fortes that has ever came under my observation; and the Messrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which for touch, quality, power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear Sir, very sincerely yours.
CHAS. D. COLLARD.

Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London.

LONDON, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

GENTS: I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano-forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend, Mr. C. D. Collard, viz.: That it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

Believe me, gentlemen, most faithfully yours,
J. L. HATTON.

Testimonial from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a piano-forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New-York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.

For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes, I consider it a really GRAND PIANO-FORTE, AND DECIDEDLY THE BEST I HAVE SEEN OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ARABELLA GODDARD,
G. A. OSBORNE,
W. KUHE,
JULES BENEDICT,
M. W. BALFE,
CHAS. HALLE,
BRINLEY RICHARDS,
RENE FAVARGER,
SYDNEY SMITH,
GIULO REGONDI,
ALFRED JAELL,
LINDSAY SLOPER,
J. MOSCHELES, Professor au Conservatorie de Leipzig.
S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL, Director of Monday Concerts, London.

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me, and the instrument under notice fully sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness, beauty and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire scale and by its action, which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone; *p p*, to medium and *ff*. In short, this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.
LOUIS PLAIDY.

LEIPSIC, Aug. 20, 1866.

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, Successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both in the Conservatoire and as Conductor of the celebrated "Gewandhause Concerts" in Leipsic.

I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New-York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.

LEIPSIC, July, 1866. CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from Y. Von Arnold, the celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

At Mr. Levitt's, in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24, 1866,) examined a Grand Piano-forte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a Concert Instrument of 7¼ octaves, with regard to which I would make the following remarks:

First—The action is so finely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained, from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

Second—Between the two extremes of the key-board the vibrations are perfectly equal in graduated power. The 'singing' quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound) especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform, powerful, without harshness, and the *ensemble* very beautiful.

Third—Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired, with regard to power and fullness of tone. In conclusion, it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect piano-fortes of our time namely, as regards tone in general and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.

(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.
Leipsic, July, 1866.

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New-York.

J. T. ELLIS'
SALESROOM FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, Cor. 22d-st.

Arrangements may be made to give instructions at residences. Competent operators and machines sent into families.

Parties returning from the country, can have their own machines called for, cleaned, adjusted and returned with dispatch.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

GREAT ART ASSOCIATION,
NO. 627 BROADWAY,
(OPPOSITE THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.)

This Company, originally organized as

Pike's New-York Opera House Association.

being anxious to bring their business to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, offer the following unexampled inducements:

TWO DOLLARS

will at once secure one of the following fine steel engravings, which cannot be obtained at retail at less than $5—the following plates and copyrights having been secured for the exclusive use of this Association:

WASHINGTON'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIFE—From the original painting by Ehninger. Engraved by G. R. Hall. Size, 24 by 32.

SIGNING OF THE COMPACT IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER—From the original painting in possession of the late Major-Gen. Phil. Kearney. Engraved by G. E. Perine. Size, 24 by 36.

WASHINGTON'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH HIS MOTHER—A beautiful engraving by Duthie, from the original painting.

And an equal share in the following list of

MAGNIFICENT OIL-PAINTINGS
AND
SUPERIOR ENGRAVINGS.

THE JUNG FRAU AND THE VALLEY OF LAUTERBRUNEN.—A magnificent painting, 58 by 90, by J. Butler. Valued at $5,000.

GREEK IDYL.—An exquisite work of art, by Brun, 5 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 8 inches. Valued at $2,500.

CATTLE MARKET.—A superb Painting, by Van Marcke, 5 feet 8 inches by 6 feet. Valued at $2,400.

CATTLE AND SHIPPING.—An admirable work, by the celebrated Backhuysen, 67 by 53 inches. Valued at $1,700.

THE FALLS OF THE INN.—By Scheiss, 58 by 74. Valued at $1,700.

THE LAKE LUZERNE.—One of the finest works of the celebrated Jungheim, 56 by 72. Valued at $2,500.

HERD OF SHEEP.—By Van Lamputten, 44 by 36. Valued at $700.

VIRGIN OF MADRID.—A genuine Murillo, and a gem of art, 41 by 49. Valued at $3,000.

SHETLAND PONIES.—By the celebrated Morris, 45 by 65. Valued at $600.

PENITENT MAGDALEN.—By Battoni, 5 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 2 inches. Placed low at $2,000.

FARM YARD SCENE.—With bull in foreground. A superb Painting, by Van Marcke, 50 by 67. Value, $2,000.

JUDITH WITH THE HEAD OF HOLOFERNES.—51 by 66, by Minor, and the chef d'œuvre of that celebrated artist. Value, $5,000.

REBECCA AT THE WELL.—A veritable gem, 48½ by 61, by the celebrated Brun.

A FOREST IN WINTER TIME.—With a fox in the foreground, 56 by 50, by Jacobsen. Value, $2,250.

THE LAKE OF BRIENTZ, SWITZERLAND.—A chef d'œuvre, by Joseph Bueitle, 47½ by 63½. Valued at $250.

TWO PAINTINGS.—Representing Cattle and Marine View, 26½ by 32 each, gem of the Dutch school, by Kon Iegh. Value, $900.

CATTLE SCENE.—27¼ by 19, by Gregor. Value, $250.

A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF THE INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT POTSDAM, PRUSSIA.—One of the finest works of the celebrated R. S. Zimmerman. Purchased for $3,000.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.—One of the finest works of the famous Otto George, 63 by 92, and valued at $3,500.

A VERITABLE GEM.—48½ by 39, by Goldsberg, after the celebrated Lessing, representing John Huss before the Clerical Council at Constance, in 1417. Valued at $750.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.—43½ by 50, by the same master—" Mozart at the Piano. " Price $700.

A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING.—By C. Millner—"Sunset in the Tyrolese Mountains," 69 by 61. Valued at $2,000.

Nine original Italian paintings, each valued at $450, as follows:

Two Flagellations.
John the Baptist.
An Italian Landscape.
The Nativity of Christ.
Lot and his Daughter.
The Crucifixion.
Cupid,
St. Elizabeth's Martyrdom.
The Fox and the Poultry.

Seven superior engravings, consisting of the following subjects:

The Headwaters of the Susquehanna.
American Autumn Forest Scene.
Sunshine on a Placid Lake.
Winter in the Catskill Mountains.
White Water Lake Scenery.
The Spring Time of Year.
Winter Scene.

The above by distinguished artists; 19x25.

THE SACRED SHEPHERD.—A magnificent Italian work, 60x54, very old, bought from the collection of Hon. Francis Thurston, England, and with several gems of art brought to this country twenty-five years ago. It has been purchased by the Association as a feature in the art distribution, and is valued by connoisseurs at $3,000.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE ELDER.—Another antique Italian work, 60x54, purchased at the same time, from the same collection of Hon. Francis Thurston. It is a truly noble painting, and in conception, symmetry, rich coloring and complete *ensemble*, bears unmistakable evidence of its originality. This and the accompanying picture were purchased from an ancient collection in the City of Venice, valued at $5,000.

SCENE IN THE HIGHLANDS, WITH SHEEP AND CATTLE.—One of Landseer's early productions, 36x42. Valued at $1,000.

WINTER SCENE—THE FIRST SNOW.—20x32. Valued at $275.

SCENE ON THE HOUSATONIC RIVER.—17x18. Value $250.

WINDSOR CASTLE IN THE PRESENT TIME.—With portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, 36x21. Valued at $120.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AND HER MAIDS OF HONOR. 33x27. Value, $120.

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.—In walnut and gold, 32x37. $100.

LUTHER BURNING THE PAPAL BULL AT WITTENBERG.—34x44. $100.

LUTHER NAILING HIS PROTEST AT THE CHURCH DOOR.—33x44. $75.

BEATRICE CENCI AND EVANGELINE.—Two fine paintings.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE, AND HOPE AND FAITH.—Two ditto. 21x25. $70.

ERIN, FAREWELL.—In walnut and gold. 22x29. $40.

VRAI BONHEUR.—In walnut and gold. 25x29. $50.

Seven fine engravings, illustrating the following:

The Sheltering Tree.
The Flooded Village.
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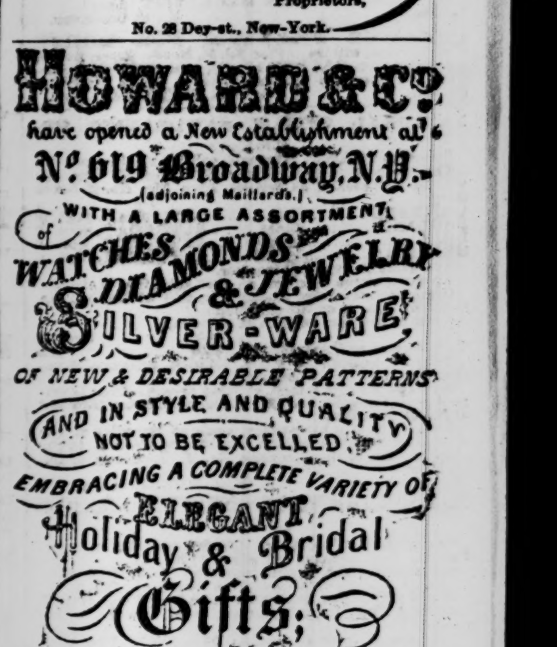

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